FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JULY 1983

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces regained the highest mountain peak overlooking the Hajj 'Umran-Rayat area in the "best and largest landing operation" by Iraqi special forces since the beginning of the war, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio early on 29 July. In a cable to President Saddam Husayn, broadcast by the radio, the commander of Iraq's I Army Corps said his troops killed hundreds of enemy forces in 24 hours of fierce fighting. The peak was seized in a "vertical storming operation" by special forces airlifted by helicopter, INA subsequently disclosed.

Tehran radio reported earlier that Iranian forces were advancing in the Dar' and region of the northern battlefront. A military communique broadcast by the radio said Iranian forces repulsed Iraqi "counteroffensives and desperate moves" and captured over 15 Iraqi positions. The Iranian Air force and air defenses also shot down three Iraqi planes, including two Mirages, and seven Iraqi helicopters, the communique claimed.

On the other hand, all Iraqi fighter planes returned safely to base after downing an Iranian helicopter. Iraqi aircraft also raided Iranian targets in the central sector, the communique noted. IRNA confirmed that Iraqi planes bombed the Ilam border area, inflicting damage and killing an Iranian staff officer.

Lebanon

Withdrawal Timetable — Israel is ready "in principle" to present a timetable for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, but it will not act according to this timetable if the Syrians and "terrorists" stay in Lebanon, Israeli political sources announced in remarks reported by IDF Radio.

Earlier, Washington diplomatic sources will be delivering new U.S. ideas for a four-stage Israeli withdrawal timetable linked to similar withdrawals by the Syrians.

Syrian Redeployment in Tripoli — After withdrawing unexpectedly from Tripoli, the Syrian Army reentered some areas of the city following contacts at the "highest levels," Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In a statement broadcast by Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami admitted that the "sudden" nature of the Syrian withdrawal had caused confusion and he called on rival factions in the city to allow Lebanese Internal Security Forces to take over the areas evacuated by the Syrians. However, Beirut radio reported that armed clashes erupted in the city when rival organizations rushed to fill the evacuated positions. The 24 October Movement — a group opposed to the Syrian presence — took control of the citadel, the radio noted.

Israeli-Phalangist Relations — An IDF spokesman denied Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reports that the IDF gave the Phalangist Lebanese Forces an ultimatum to evacuate their bases south of the Al-'Awwali River, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel has demanded only that the Phalangists evacuate a small base east of Sidon because its establishment was not coordinated with the IDF, he added. The demand was part of a series of Israeli measures designed to prevent a deterioration of relations between the Phalangists and local Shi'ites and Palestinians, IDF Radio noted. Christians residing in southern Lebanon staged demonstrations and strikes in support of the Phalangist presence in the area, according to Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios.

PLO Affairs

Clashes continued between Fatah dissidents and loyalists in the Al-Biqa' valley despite a short-lived cease-fire agreement sponsored by Lebanese leftist parties, according to Radio Monte Carlo and Voice of Lebanon radio. After a lull in the evening the fighting resumed throughout the night of 28-29 July, Voice of Lebanon reported. The radio said the Syrians provided artillery support for the dissidents. The radio also cited "secret reports" that the Syrians have placed dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha under house arrest in Damascus because of political differences. Meanwhile, Palestinian sources in Damascus announced that the Fatah leadership has decided to hold a Fatah general congress as soon as possible, QNA reported. An official spokesman for the dissidents, who have repeatedly called for a congress, stressed that they will abide by all resolutions it adopts, the sources added.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis after concluding a 2-day official visit to the SFRY, WAKH reported. In an interview with Belgrade radio, 'Arafat expressed optimism that mediation efforts will overcome the PLO's problems with the Syrians and Libyans.

West Bank

Strikes and disturbances continued and Israeli authorities arrested a number of Palestinians, according to reports by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio and KUNA. KUNA said four Israeli settlers were injured in a fight with Palestinians near Nabulus, but monitored Israeli media did not confirm this.

Western Sahara

Fighting between Polisario and the Moroccan Army continued around Messeied in recent days with both sides claiming successes. An SADR statement reported by Algiers radio said 225 Moroccans were killed in fighting between 22 and 27 July while Rabat radio announced earlier that the Moroccans crushed a 26 July attack by the "mercenaries," destroying three tanks and many other vehicles.

Iran

French Embassy — Iran has intensified security measures around the French Embassy in response to French requests that Iran guarantee the security of French citizens and establishments in the country, IRNA reported citing a Foreign Ministry official's announcement. The French request followed a threat by Armenian terrorists to attack the embassy with rockets, according to AFP.

Arms From Israel — The French weekly *Le Canard Enchaine* has published documents indicating that Israeli arms dealers concluded a $21 million contract in January 1983 to supply Iran with military equipment including 200 Sidewinder missiles, the Tel Aviv paper *Davar* reported.

Afghanistan

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told Afghan refugees in Pakistan that the PRC firmly supports the Afghan people's struggle to regain independence and freedom, according to XINHUA. The Chinese agency also reported recent Soviet executions of Afghan civilians. Meanwhile, DRA Government security forces crushed a 90-strong band of "counterrevolutionaries" in Qonduz Province, Kabul radio announced.

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'Arafat Concludes Belgrade Visit; Arrives in Tunis

Interviewed on PLO Situation

AU281943 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Jul

[Dragan Petrovic, of the Radio Belgrade Foreign Policy Desk, interview with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO leader — place and date not given; Serbo-Croatian translation superimposed on a recording of 'Arafat voice which is heard from time to time in English]

[Text] [Petrovic] We first asked Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, for an assessment of the talks he had with his host, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

['Arafat] We had very significant, successful, and constructive talks. We examined the overall situation which characterizes the Middle East crisis, and questions relating to the Palestinian cause. On this occasion, strong support by the Yugoslav people and government to our just struggle was again extended. We also discussed various aspects of our bilateral cooperation, as well as the role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement, and the help of the movement to overcome our difficulties in these decisive moments.

[Petrovic] Comrade 'Arafat, on your arrival in Belgrade you said that the situation in the Middle East has entered a critical and decisive stage. Would you give us more details about your views of the latest events in this region?

['Arafat] There is no doubt that we are facing a policy of sowing dissent among small peoples and religious groups in the interest of outside factors, which is very serious. We are facing new attempts to liquidate the PLO. I am sorry to have to say it, but there exists a continuity in this conspiracy against the Palestinian struggle, the Palestinian people, and the PLO.

It began last year with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. We are now facing troubles imposed on us by some Arab countries. However, the mediation of other Arab countries is underway to stop what is happening now and to overcome the differences that exist between us and our brothers, the Syrians and Libyans. New means of jointly opposing our enemy, Israel, are also being considered.

As you know, mediating efforts are also being made by the Soviet Union — including Chairman Andropov personally — as well as by Fidel Castro and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as president of the Nonaligned Movement. There is also cooperation between India and Yugoslavia on this question. One should also mention the mediating efforts made by Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Kuwait, Yemen, and Tunisia. We hope that the efforts which our brothers, our allies, our friends are making will help us to overcome these misfortunes.

At first sight it appears as if an internal Palestinian confrontation was at stake. However, it is becoming more and more clear that these clashes within the PLO are being used as an umbrella, as a cloak for some Arab intervention and interference. The same thing happened in 1976. You remember even then some Palestinian disagreements were used for the same purpose. This is being repeated now. Certain Palestinian elements are playing the same role.

At the same time, we are facing problems in the occupied territories. You see this genocide which is carried out in (Bir Saida), Hebron, the [name indistinct] prison. It is an infernal, horrible conspiracy against the Palestinians. Wherever we have trouble, we meet genocide and massacres, such as those in Sabra and Shatila, [place name indistinct], Hebron, and the Al-Biqa' valley. It is unbelievable.

[Petrovic] Comrade 'Arafat, you mentioned the Al-Biqa' valley. What is the situation in that part of Lebanon at the moment? When we ask this, we have in mind both the political and the military aspect of the crisis in the PLO.

['Arafat] There are attempts to prevent us from dealing with our own problems by adopting independent decisions, and we cannot accept this at all. I cannot think of a revolution that is not based on its own decisions. It is a matter of our integrity, our future, the future of our generation and of the coming generations, of our children, and our people. This is all on the political angle. As regards the other aspects, our units in the Al-Biqa' valley and in northern Lebanon are surrounded by our brother Syrians and Libyans. I believe that through the mediating efforts being made, we will overcome all these differences and troubles jointly with them. Asked how many PLO fighters in the Al-Biqa' valley in fact remained loyal to the leadership of the organization, and how many joined the rebels, Yasir 'Arafat said:

['Arafat] There are no loyal and disloyal fighters. There is one PLO, although some people want to show disunity in it. The PLO is much stronger than many think. We are the main and most important factor of the overall movements and relations in the Middle East. Look, for instance, what is happening in the occupied territories: It is in fact a referendum in which the decision and the will ofthe Palestinian people in favor of the PLO dominate, and not in favor of some elements which are counted upon by the intelligence services of some Arab countries. All that the people in the occupied territories manifest shows their will, determination, vision of the future, and the rights of the Palestinian people. The conscience of all the Arab countries and all the freedom fighters in the world is also concerned.

[Petrovic] The conscience you are talking about, Comrade 'Arafat, will undergo a test once again precisely in a month's time at the international conference on the Palestine question to be held in Geneva.

['Arafat] The international conference in Geneva was one of the subjects discussed with our hosts in Yugoslavia. We talked about the preparations and about how we should appear at the conference; how to coordinate the approach with the friendly countries, with the socialist, African, and Arab countries, and our friends in Europe, so as to obtain positive results at that (?gathering).

[Petrovic] In conclusion of his interview, Yasir 'Arafat expressed his most cordial greetings and gratitude for the strong and steady support which the friendly people of Yugoslavia are extending to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat-Spiljak Talks Continue

JN281820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar ended a second round of talks with the Yugoslav president in Belgrade today. It is worth noting that Brother Abu 'Ammar is currently paying an official visit to Yugoslavia in response to an invitation by the Yugoslav leaders. Talks dealt with current developments in the Palestinian arena and the Arab region, particularly the situation in Lebanon.

In his talks with the Yugoslav leaders, Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the recent development of the savage Zionist onslaught against the masses of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland.

Departure From Yugoslvia

LD281648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Belgrade tonight after an official 2-day visit to Yugoslavia. At Batajnica airport the PLO leader and members of his delegation were seen off with the highest state honors by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

'Arafat's departure, after visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, was attended by prominent personalities of the country's sociopolitical life and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Arrival in Tunis

GF290636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0550 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Tunis, 28 JUL (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis this evening after concluding an official 2-day visit to Belgrade.

Meets With Cuban Envoy

GF290656 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, 29 JUL (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee received here last night the Cuban delegation led by Levi Farah, minister of state and envoy of Cuban President Fidel Castro. WAFA reports that the meeting, which lasted for about 3 hours, was attended by Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Hani al-Hasan member of the Fatah Central Committee; and Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis.

During this meeting, the two sides reviewed the steps which have been made by the delegation to resolve the Syrian-PLO differences. The Cuban delegation briefed Yasir 'Arafat on the outcome of its efforts with the Syrians. The two sides also discussed relations between the PLO and Cuba and the latest developments in the Arab region and Central America.

Fatah's Abu Iyad Scores Israeli, U.S. Plans

AU281459 Sofia BTA in English 1306 GMT 28 Jul 83

["Palestine Leader's Statements: 'No' to the Plans of Imperialism and Zionism" — BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) — Israeli aggression against Lebanon has failed to annihilate the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is what Mr Salah Khalaf, known also as Abu Iyad, member of the CC of Al Fatah, who is on a visit to Bulgaria, underlined today at a meeting with journalists.

The plans of the USA and Zionism for imposing their decision on the Palestine issue, the essence of which is "no" to the PLO, "no" to the Palestine independent state have failed. Mr Abu Iyad stressed that Mr Reagan's plan for settling the crisis in the Middle East is already "a closed case" for the PLO. Mr Abu Iyad said that other plans named after some new U.S. President can be expected to appear but in their nature they would be but a continuation of the Camp David Accord.

Mr Abu Iyad who is on a visit to Bulgaria as a guest of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, stressed the necessity of unity of all patriotic forces for doing away with the aftermath of the Israeli aggression. He acclaimed the founding of a National Salvation Front in Lebanon. Along with this the guest stood for the setting up of a large front among Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic forces which would be the best response to the agreement reached between Israel and Lebanon, to all U.S. plans in the region.

Mr Abu Iyad commented on the relations maintained between the PLO and the socialist states. He gave high assessment to the stand in principle of the socialist community countries on the Palestinian issue and attached importance to the great material and moral backing rendered by them. "At the forthcoming conference on the Palestinian issue due to be held in Geneva, the world will see the PLO and the socialist community countries' cooperation in action", said the guest. Mr Abu Iyad spoke about the thousands of Palestine students who receive their education at the higher educational establishments of the socialist countries of whom more than a thousand are in Bulgaria. "The Palestine people's relations with the socialist countries will be the strongest ones they will have both up to the creating of a state of their own and after its founding as well", said the Palestinian leader.

Mr Abu Iyad dwelt also on the situation of the Palestine population in the occupied south Lebanon. He stressed that there every day the Israeli aggressors do atrocities similar to those in Sabra and Shatila. The Israeli invaders use fascist methods applied against the Lebanese and Palestinian patriots. Further on the guest said that the Israeli militarism in the occupied Western Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip carries out acts preparing the ground for their annexing.

In conclusion Mr Abu Iyad expressed his confidence that the issues among the Arab states, within the framework of PLO will be overcome. [sentence as received]

PLO's Al-Hasan Criticizes Arab Role in Split

LD272222 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee and member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Morocco from Tunisia this evening. At Muhammad V International Airport Khalid al-Hasan made a statement to the radio correspondent:

[Begin Al-Hasan recording] I would like you to be completely assured in relation to Fatah and its future. What is happening at present, despite the fact that the Western press and the press hostile to the Palestinian revolution have depicted a split in Fatah or intra-Palestinian fighting, is in fact completely the opposite. What has happened is not a Palestinian split nor a split in Fatah. Rather there have been Arab attempts to split the Palestinian arena with the objective of controlling the PLO by means of controlling Fatah, in preparation for controlling the Palestinian decisionmaking. This is what the Palestinian people, Fatah, and the PLO leadership are bitterly struggling against.

Thus, what is happening at the moment is in fact confrontation with what is regrettably an Arab plan, although in its results it only serves the American and Zionist plan aimed at depriving the PLO and the Palestinian leadership of effective decisionmaking, in order to affiliate it to decisionmaking outside its will. This is what the Palestinian people reject. There is a proverb that a harmful thing may turn out to be good, and what has happened has resulted in showing the feelings of Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland in a way that almost represents a complete referendum, stronger than any democratic means, supporting the Palestinian leadership.

The Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land — in camps, Palestinian unions, and union branches all over the world — in unity supported the legitimate leadership of the PLO under Brother Yasir 'Arafat. They also reject any external interference, including Arab interference, in the internal affairs of the PLO. Therefore, this referendum was a slap in the face to all who say that the PLO does not represent the Palestinian people and to all those who are trying to control the Palestinian decisionmaking.

Thus we must understand the truth of this issue. Its results are clear, and they are in the interests of the unity of the Palestinian people, PLO unity, and the unity of the Palestinian leadership. Regrettably, because those who planned these matters are Arabs that have sent money and arms, and even contributed to the shedding of Palestinian blood, this is a natural result of the shaky nature of Arab solidarity. In view of the fact — as I have said before — that Morocco gives priority to the Palestinian cause without having any ambition or a [words indistinct] it wants to achieve through the Palestinian cause — as some try to win the leadership of the Arab world through it — his majesty enjoys a very wide base of trust and respect, and it was inevitable for our visits to Morocco to run in succession in order to have the honor of meeting his majesty the king of Morocco and keep him constantly informed of developments. Naturally, without requests from us, he makes continuous efforts to confront this problem resulting from the shaky nature of Arab solidarity. Perhaps — God willing — in view of the fact that he is president of the Arab summit conference and chairman of the Jerusalem committee, he can create suitable Arab conditions for bringing about the abandonment of theobjectives of those who aspire to control the Palestinian decisionmaking and Palestinian legitimacy. [end recording]

Khalid al-Hasan was welcomed at the airport by Ahmed Bensoudah, His Majesty's advisor, and Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Rabat.

Fatah's 'Amr 'Pessimistic' on Future Syrian Ties

JN281033 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 28 Jul 83 pp 1,25

[Text] Amman — In an interview with *Ad-Dustur* and the *Jerusalem Star, Nabil 'Amr, Fatah Revolutionary Council* member, talks about the latest developments in the current crisis inside the movement, its reasons and trends, the possibility of the convocation of the movement's general congress, Palestinian-Syrian relations, Palestinian-USSR relations, and Moscow's clear position on the dissidents.

'Amr said that ending the internal crisis in Fatah may take a long time because of the entanglement of internal factors and foreign interference, which is clearly represented in the main Syrian role and the secondary Libyan role. He pointed out that any solution to the crisis must include the solution to Fatah's internal problems and the problem of Palestinian-Syrian relations. 'Amr added that democratic dialogue and handling the crisis within the institutional framework will lead to crystalizing a mature opinion and resolving the crisis.

'Amr refuted the dissidents' claims on the absence of institutional frameworks inside the movement. He said: It is not a secret to say that Abu Musa is a member of the Revolutionary Council and that others like Qadri [Samih Quwaq], Abu 'Ali Mahdi, and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] exist in the movement's main institutions. 'Amr did not deny that the movement needs to develop its internal structure, and that the PLO also needs to urgently develop its institutions and organs. He said that this need is dictated by the developments and circumstances in the struggle arena.

On the problem of Syrian-Palestinian relations, 'Amr asserted that the Syrian Government views this relationship from the premise of containing and controlling Palestinian decisionmaking, and rejects the idea of the independence of this decisionmaking. He said that the Syrian Government does not want to accept a fact that is as clear as the sun — that Yasir 'Arafat has become a symbol for the Palestinian people in this age. The Syrians try to deal with 'Arafat as a leader of a big Palestinian faction or as one of the Palestinian leaders, which emphasizes that the Syrian Government intentionally ignores the reality that 'Arafat is a Palestinian symbol.

'Amr expressed pessimism on the possibility of stable Palestinian-Syrian relations in the forseeable future. He held the Syrians responsible for this, because they want to control Fatah as a prelude for controlling the Palestinian arena and turning it

into a mere card that will be kept on a shelf at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. 'Amr disclosed that Syrian officials called on the Palestinian fighters to commit suicide in Beirut. He said that only a few people know that the Libyan president was not the only one who called on us to commit suicide. 'Amr said that Abu Musa, as some reports say, is under house arrest at his home in the At-Tal area in Damascus after matters got out of hand.

Concluding his statement, 'Amr said: Moscow has informed Abu Iyad, and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] of its denunciation of the dissidents and its adherence to the legitimate leadership of the PLO. He said that 'Arafat's visit to Moscow will take place, and is currently awaiting more suitable circumstances so the visit will achieve its expected results.

Fatah To Hold General Conference in Aug

GF281300 Doha QNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jul (QNA) — It was learned from responsible Palestinian sources here that the Fatah leadership has decided to issue urgent invitations to hold the fifth general conference of the movement as soon as possible.

In a statement to QNA the responsible Palestinian sources noted that a special committee has already been formed in order to define the time and the place of the conference. These sources also pointed out that all the concerned sides in Fatah agreed to hold this conference. The source added that the official spokesman of the Fatah dissidents also stressed that his group supports holding this conference and that they will be committed to all the resolutions that will be reached in the conference.

These same sources also expect that this conference will be held in early August because of the grave and deteriorating situation and because of the need to reach a quick and appropriate solution to the differences that currently exist in the Fatah ranks.

Palestinian Clashes Continue in Al-Biqa'

NC281558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1528 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondnet reports that the clashes between Fatah and the mutineers intensified as of 1500 today following the collapse of the cease-fire, which held for only 30 minutes — from 1430 to 1500. He adds that the clashes spread to Kafr Zabad, where Syrian artillery shelled Fatah positions.

In the meantime, a number of shells landed in Al-Fa'ur. It seems clear that the Abu Musa group is trying to tighten the noose around the 'Arafat men in Jdita, who were helped when their artillery emplacements in Ta'lbaya shelled the mutineers. The Syrian artillery in Ta'nayil helped the dissidents advance.

Earlier, Abu Musa warned the people of the Qarqud area near Turbul to evacuate their homes or else they will be exposed to shelling. Our correspondent's latest report says that an Abu Musa artillery emplacement in (Dayr Zannun) is exchanging artillery fire with a Fatah position in (Tal Sarhun). Other clashes are taking place on Al-Fa'ur bridge. A gas station at Kafr Zabad crossroads belonging to the mutineers was hit, and burned down.

Fighting in Jdita

NC281040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Clashes have resumed in Jdita between the 'Arafat loyalists and the dissidents. Abu Ahmad Isma'il has issued an order to repel any attack on the Fatah positions. In the Al-Fa'ur area, the dissidents have warned three loyalist positions to surrender before 1500 today. Meanwhile, the Abu Musa group has set up a roadblock on the At-Tayyibah crossorad in Ba'labakk.

Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has summed up the battles in Jdita as follows: There is a concerted attack by the Abu Musa group on the Abu Ahmad Isma'il position, which is the only remaining stronghold in the town. The attack is being launched from the hills adjacent to Shtawrah and from the Shtawrah traffic circle. Being used in the attack are 120 mm guns, T-55 tanks, and medium and small-caliber machineguns.

Fatah Official on Withdrawal to Tripoli

JN291018 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman for the loyalists within Fatah has denied that the loyalist forces within Fatah asked the Lebanese Government to help them in withdrawing from Al-Biqa' toward Tripoli in the north. Lebanese news media yesterday mentioned that the Fatah loyalist forces asked the Lebanese Government about this and that the request is being studied.

Syria Reportedly Detains Dissident Leader Musa

NC281338 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1235 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The latest reports from Al-Biqa' say that the shelling of Jdita is intensifying and that the Abu Musa group has advanced toward the town. The attack is originating from the hills adjacent to Shtawrah and the Shtawrah traffic circle; 120 mm guns, T-55 tanks and medium and small-caliber machineguns are being used in the attack. The clashes have spread to the townships of Ta'nayil and Jalala up to the approaches to the Ba'labakk Road near As-Sabr City. It is worth noting that 'Arafat's supporters have regained the Abu Khatir Palace and photos of 'Arafat have been seen at the entrance to the palace.

Last night the dissidents detained a Fatah Land-Rover and all its passengers. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' says that Palestinian and Syrian Red Crescent vehicles were seen moving on the battlefield during Syrian artillery shelling that originated from the plains of Ta'nayil, Ta'lbaya, and Qabb Ilyas. Meanwhile, the Abu Musa group is in a state of alert in the Majdalun and Jazzin areas. Our correspondent says that the dissidents have made some advance toward the hills of Jdita from the direction of Shtawrah.

Secret reports say that Abu Musa is in Damascus under what looks like house arrest, and that he is being watched by the special units for reasons that are not known yet. It is believed that there are basic differences between the Syrian authorities and Abu Musa. A few days ago there were reportedly secret indirect and unofficial contacts between Abu Musa and 'Arafat to heal the rift between the dissidents and 'Arafat's men after they realized that Syria was trying to completely control the various Palestinian groups and to use them when the need arises.

PLO Rejects New Israeli Demand on POW Exchange

LD282039 Kuwait KUNA in English 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, July 29 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization has rejected an Israeli demand to include eight missing Israeli soldiers in the exchange of prisoners deal worked out by the International Red Cross (IRC), a PLO colonel told KUNA Thursday. Colonel Abdallah Abu Khalil said the prisoners of war exchange agreement was set to be signed Wednesday, but the ceremony (?was called) off when Israel demanded negotiations on eight Israeli soldiers missing during the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. The PLO received a message from the IRC last week relaying Israel's acceptance of the conditions for exchange of the POW's, but was surprised to learn afterwards of the new Israeli condition, he said.

Colonel Abu Khalil said the PLO remains committed, however,to the previous conditions for the exchange of the Palestinian and fighters from other nationalities for the eight Israeli soldiers whose detention has been transfered from the Lebanese central Al-Biqa' valley to another site, he said. He said previous exchange conditions which Israel accepted included the release of detainees in the Ansar camp in south Lebanon, the release of 1,250 from the Israeli prisons on the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and return of documents stolen by Israel from the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut during the invasion of the city. Colonel Abu Khalil expects the exchange agreement, however, to be signed in late August.

Israeli 'Crimes' on West Bank Reported

JN281818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Brethren: Here are the latest reports on the situation in the occupied homeland in the wake of the cowardly crime the Zionist settlers committed against the Palestinian students of Hebron University on the West Bank:

The popular uprising stretched wide to include the entire occupied territory. Among the most prominent features of the uprising are the following: Demonstrations and strikes continued for the 3d consecutive day in the Palestinian towns, villages, and camps. Strikes extended to the territories occupied in 1948.

Today, after the Zionist enemy authorities had lifted the curfew they imposed on Hebron, the heroic city citizens took to the streets in mammoth demonstrations and hurled stones at the enemy patrols, after which the enemy forces reimposed a curfew on the city. Tulkarm staged mammoth demonstrations, and the most violent demonstrations were staged in Bi'r Zayt, Qalqilyah, Al-Birah, and Ya'bad.

In Tulkarm, the Palestinian demonstrators attacked a Zionist bank and hurled stones at the Zionist enemy patrols. Press agency correspondents said that the West Bank has turned into a huge Israeli garrison to confront the most violent strikes and demonstrations over staged by the Palestinian citizens in protest against the Hebron University massacre. Nabulus, Jerusalem, and Ramallah are witnessing a comprehensive strike in protest against the massacre. Later the news agencies reported that thousands of leaflets were distributed in the Palestinian cities. Palestinian flags were hoisted everywhere and pictures of Brother Abu 'Ammar were seen in all mammoth demonstrations in the occupied territory. Reports received from the occupied territory at noon today said that the Zionist enemy forces were extensively deployed in the various parts of the occupied West Bank. Meanwhile, huge demonstrations continued despite the Zionist terrorist and suppressive measures.

The Bi'r Zayt University students organized a demonstration today. The city of Bi'r Zayt witnessed another demonstration yesterday as a result of which four Palestinian students were wounded when the enemy forces opened fire on the demonstrators who chanted slogans against the Zionist presence. Jerusalem, Ramallah, Qalqilyah, and Nabulus observed a comprehensive strike, while the enemy forces roamed the streets of these cities in a maximum degree of alertness in order to confront the angry Palestinian masses who protested the criminal attack carried out by the Zionist settlers under the military protection of the occupation forces. This attack is another crime against our kinfolk in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Reports said that the occupation forces in Ramallah opened shops by force. Meanwhile, a curfew is still imposed on large parts of Nabulus.

Thousands of Palestinian citizens visited the home of Palestinian martyr Ilham Abu Za'rur to offer condolences on her martyrdom for the sake of Palestine and the uprising.

A curfew is still imposed on Halhul, to the north of Hebron, and curfews were also imposed on the Ad-Duhyashah, Al-'Arrub, and Balatah camps. In Jerusalem, the Palestinian citizens demonstrated in front of the Red Cross headquarters, carrying posters condemning the Zionist crimes against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory.

Reports said that the enemy forces launched a large-scale arrest campaign against the demonstrators in an attempt to curb the mammoth Palestinian popular surge being witnessed in the occupied territory. The number of Palestinian citizens who have been detained since yesterday amounts to 183 citizens, including about 17 women and girls. The enemy authorities claimed that the detainees instigated demonstrations and strikes, and wrote slogans attacking occupation and supporting the PLO.

World news agenices said that leaflets were distributed in the various cities, villages, and camps in the occupied territory. These leaflets called on the citizens to continue their resistance to the occupation. Later the occupation forces besieged the townships of Judayta and As-Sil in the Tulkarm district after two of the

Zionist settlers' excavators were burned in the region during protest demonstrations in that area.

REUTER said that Israeli armored vehicles are patrolling the Palestinian cities, while helicopters are overflying the demonstrators. The Zionist military forces are also taking up positions in the strategic points and public squares of the cities, villages, and camps of the occupied territory. The Hebron University Board of Trustees decided to close the university until further notice. The chairman of the Board of Trustees said that what happened in the university courtyard was an ugly crime. The blood-stained books in the university campus stand witness to the ugliness of this crime which was perpetrated by the Zionist settlers against innocent students in broad daylight.

In the Galilee and the Triangle — areas occupied in 1948 — the mosque imams called on the Palestinian citizens to give vent to their wrath and to act in solidarity with their people on the occupied West Bank. The heads of the Palestinian councils in these areas called on the occupation authorities to disarm the criminal settlers in the West Bank. Brother Ibrahim Nimr Husayn, head of the Shafa 'Amr local council, said that contacts are underway between the heads of the local councils in the Palestinian areas held since 1948 to declare a general strike. The Palestinian citizens in the Galilee hurled stones at the enemy military cars during demonstrations protesting and condemning the ugly Zionist crime against our people in Hebron University.

The enemy authorities arrested a 60-year-old Palestinian woman and her 12-year-old daughter in the Galilee under the pretext of stoning the enemy's military cars. In Judayta in the Tulkarm district, the Palestinian citizens attacked the Zionist post office and set it on fire in protest against the Hebron massacre. In Tarqumiyah the Palestinian citizens destroyed a Zionist military jeep, wounding two of its occupants. In the Al-Am'ari camp the citizens also destroyed an Israeli military car. Zionist Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi said the Zionist settlers can continue to carry arms, and that what has happened in Hebron will not lead Menahem Begin's government to disarm the settlers.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tunisian Presidential Adviser Leaves After Talks

LD281041 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Jidda, 28 Jul (SPA) — Al-Habib Bourguiba Jr, special adviser to the Tunisian president, left Jidda at noon today at the end of a 4-day visit to the Kingdom. During his visit he conducted talks with the officials in the Kingdom on the Arab world situation and bilateral relations.

Further Comment on Iranian Pilgrim Problem

AR-RIYADH Article

GF280820 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Iran, The Horrible Present," *Ar-Riyadh* said: The Iranian authorities who do not comprehend the experiences of history and the implications of human relations have started taking irresponsible actions. This is the experience of the fraternal Muslim people in Iran under the pressure of what has been called the Islamic Iranian revolution.

We realize that Islam would not eat up its own children, nor would it offer them as simple sacrifices in a battle that contradicts Islamic logic and the honor of its jihad. Islam would not build a bridge of timeless hostilities under the titles of Imam or Ayatollah or any other concepts. We have known Islam as a great power against the enemies, and consequently a power in the cause of justice and truth, and this is what made it a major conquerer of many countries that used to believe in various religions. Islam was able to reach the minds of people even without conquering cities or countries.

Iran, which lived pure and chaste with Islam, has now been afflicted with the hegemony of individuals who want to politicize Islam according to their own desires and wishes, believing that such desires will last so long as man and earth last. These are the ones who are subjecting Islam to the biggest distortion campaign in the world. Television sets everywhere show the massacres and the dragging of teenagers to death arenas in order to protect Khomeyni's autocratic regime while it is being claimed that they are the martyrs of the revolution and Islam.

The past days have exposed all the claims of the authorities there when documents started revealing — and from national Iranian sources — the friendly and business meetings between Khomeyni's aides and the criminals of history, the Zionists. This is not hidden from any Iranian citizen who tries to free himself from the agonizing life in his country.

The Iranian authorities always claim that they are pursuing a line completely contradictory to that of the Kingdom. This is considered Iran's own business and it is free to do so. But when it attempts to mix the philosophy of political disagreement with the facts of the Islamic religion, such action becomes a dishonorable fallacy, and this was one of the reasons for the alienation between Iran and the various Islamic countries.

We are not concerned about what the Iranian authorities claim regarding the position of the Iranian pilgrims because this is refuted by the irresponsible practices of the pilgrims themselves who are mobilized by the Iranian authorities to act as revolution guards and not pilgrims who have come to the most sacred spot to perform pilgrimage with the faith and forgiveness of a believer.

For these reasons, the statement of his royal highness the interior minister was a polite attempt to explain the facts and events related to the Iranian pilgrims during the recent year. We do not know why the Iranian pilgrims who in the past used to come with the faith of believers without committing or exposing other Muslims to any particular violations have changed. But we conclude that Khomeyni is the one responsible for the attempt at creating a situation that exceeds religious responsibilities and obligations to the extent that it cannot be borne no matter what the circumstances are.

AL-JAZIRAH Commentary

GF280904 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Jazirah* commented on the Interior Ministry's statement which refuted the Iranian claims and the dubious practices of the imposters and outrageous elements of Khomeyni's guards who came to the Kingdom in the name of pilgrimage while concealing their actual intentions.

The newspaper said: We are not in a position to defend the Saudi security apparatus which are accused by Iran's authorities and news media of hindering the arrival of the Iranian pilgrims to the sacred lands for the performance of pilgrimage this year. But, we intend to stress some facts, part of which deal with what the sacred shrines have become with respect to progress and capacity on the one hand, and what the security measures to provide pilgrims with the maximum amount of comfort and to deal with more than two million pilgrims who come during a definite period of time and stay in definite locations with ease, and flexibility, have become. This is the responsibility that the most advanced and efficient security apparatus in the world's most advanced countries cannot bear.

Some of the facts are related to the internal situation in Iran. This situation severely controls the financial and economic policies that prevent the Iranian ruling authorities from permitting the minimum amounts of currency exchanges to even the smallest number of Iranians who desire to perform pilgrimage. Hence, these authorities attempted to hold others responsible for what they suffer, and found no scapegoat other than the Saudi security apparatus.

The first of these facts is that the security, social, health, and nutrition measures adopted by the Saudi pilgrimage security apparatus were not made to affect certain nationalities of Muslims that come from certain countries and not others. These

measures were intended for all Muslims from all races and all Islamic countries, including the Iranians. All those who come for pilgrimage are requested to do no more than respect these measures, observe them, and adhere to them for the sake of their own comfort, security, and safety so as to perform pilgrimage with ease and simplicity so long as the purpose of their arrival in these sacred lands is pilgrimage and nothing else.

Regrettably, these very measures are what the Iranians alone deviated from and alone wanted to be excepted from and to be left by the Saudi security apparatus to say and do what they want even if their statements and actions involve a deviation from the provisions of the Koran and Sunnah [history, saying and actions of the Prophet]. The months of pilgrimage are well known, so whomever decides to perform the pilgrimage therein, let there be no obscenity, nor wickedness, nor wrangling during pilgrimage. [Koranic verse] Whomever performs pilgrimage but does not commit obscenity, wickedness or wrangling, he returns from pilgrimage sinless as if just newly born. [saying of the Prophet]

But the Iranians want to commit obscenity, wickedness, and wrangling during pilgrimage and then want no one to prevent them from doing evil, or else they will claim like their news media is now claiming, the falsehoods against the Saudi security apparatus.

Riyadh Analysis

GF281530 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Analysis by 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hazza']

[Text] With great modesty and honor, the Kingdom has used all its human and material capabilities in order to provide services to pilgrims from the time they stepped onto the territories of the Kingdom until they perform their pilgrimage and return safely home accompanied with our warmest wishes. We are not bragging or feeling proud about this since it is a religious responsibility which the Kingdom has had the honor to undertake.

This Kingdom is the country which includes the holy places and the pilgrimage places. This reflects the necessity to provide the most perfect services to the pilgrims and to allow them to perform their rituals in a state of peace and satisfaction and away from fear and panic.

Despite all these efforts, groups of Iranian pilgrims have tried during the past 3 years to shake the confidence in the capabilities and the leadership of the Kingdom. These groups adopted the worst means — which reflect the least feeling of responsibility toward Islam and Muslims — in order to achieve their goals. Some of the Iranian pilgrims resorted to executing irresponsible acts such as carrying weapons and shouting slogans in addition to attempting to disturb the atmosphere that was shrouded with faith. Yet, the matter was not confined to this level. The situation was compounded when Iranian media launched a fake media campaign which was designed to distort the facts and to mislead Iranian public opinion on what the Iranians actually perpetrated in the holy place and on the positive stance of the Kingdom toward the pilgrims to the holy places.

It is incumbent on the Kingdom, which is the country that takes care of the pilgrims — no matter what their nationalitiesare — to clarify facts, to refute the Iranian claims and to make clear to everybody its stance which is based on justice.

This very position was clarified through the statement which was issued by His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister and the chief of the pilgrimage Supreme Committee. The statement dotted all the "i"s and clearly proved that Iran's aims behind its media campaign against the Kingdom are to attempt to conceal the collapsing economic situation which Iran is facing and to make the Iranian pilgrims believe that the Kingdom will not allow them to perform pilgrimage. And that if it did so, they will not find a suitable place to live or adequate food.

It is truly surprising for Iranian officials to think that someone will listen to their trivialities or believe a word oftheir fabricated media campaigns.

They have forgotten that the Kingdom is a state which refuses to talk about its achievements or the various services done in the interest of Islam and Muslims and all of mankind.

For example, there are hundreds and thousands of thank you and appreciation cables and letters sent by pilgrims to officials in the Kingdom thanking them for the means of comfort and security supplied during their performance of Haj rituals and visits to holy places. Despite the means of praising oneself by these cables and letters, not even one such letter or cable has been read by the media in the Kingdom.

The second thing that the Iranian officials have forgotten during the planning of their campaign against the Kingdom regarding Iranian pilgrims is why only Iranian pilgrims are being treated harshly and are deprived of performing their rituals, while not even one pilgrim has complained or noted that he is being treated cruelly by the administrative or security authorities in the Kingdom.

Thus, the truth is clear: The honor of the Kingdom is to serve any pilgrim who arrives in it as long as he abides by instructions and considers the religious rights and tasks in every work he performs or his behavior. The Kingdom declares its position and affirms at the same time that it will not be easy on any individual who does wrong and attempts to violate the security of the country or disturbs the pilgrims who come from everywhere to perform their duties. All are on the same footing and the Hajj by its nature is a collective religious work based on cooperation among pilgrims.

Thus, the influence of any violation of security or attempt to create a disturbance by a group of pilgrims is not limited to them alone but affects other people who have only come to worship.

This has impelled the Kingdom to require every pilgrim to respect the country's security and administrative rules with full abidance by Islamic teachings and full engagement in performing the Hajj rituals and nothing else. God leads us on the right path.

Editorials Cited

GF290512 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In their editorials today, the newspapers *Al-Madinah* and *'Ukaz commented on the statement which His Highness Prince* Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister and chairman of the Supreme Pilgrimage Committee, issued in which he refuted the falsehoods and allegations the Iranian rulers make from time to time against Saudi Arabia.

The newspapers affirmed that Saudi Arabia, over the past 3 years, has been keeping things secret, out of the government's concern for fraternal relations among Muslim nations. They stressed that the attempts by the Tehran rulers are open and known to all. They intend to interpolate the Iranian pilgrims to create confusion and disturbances among the peaceful pilgrims. The papers added: The government rejects such rash practices by some Iranian pilgrims which have nothing to do with Islam.

The two papers concluded their editorials by saying that the Kingdom is very anxious about the security and safety of all pilgrims without exception and that the duty it is entrusted with makes it incumbent on it to be a vigilant guard in providing security for all.

'UKAZ on Habib's Replacement by McFarlane

PM281220 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 25 Jul 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The Desired Qualitative Step"]

[Excerpts] Whatever the reasons were that prompted the United States to replace Habib, the U.S. envoy to the area, and probably replace his aides, what concerns us as Arabs is that the new envoy should bring with him "new concepts" for practical steps that would speed up peace, spare Lebanon the evils of partition, and take note of the fears and anxieties of the other Arab countries.

The "ray" of optimism that shone following Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington, the new statements by the White House, and the change of U.S. negotiators have reversed the pessimism that preceded the visit.

Before thinking of changing its envoys to the area Washington should have responded to "friends' advice and observations" and paid greater attention to objective views, whether regarding the U.S. negative attitude toward the PLO and its right to represent the Palestinian people and toward opening the door to Palestinian moderation, or regarding exploiting the positive situation that once existed before. Instead, that is, of seeking to explode the PLO from within, pushing it toward extremism, and giving the "negative" elements in it the opportunity to direct its actions toward objectives that do not serve security and stability in the area.

The United States should have also heeded the observations regarding dealing with Lebanese problem and the need not to encourage Israel to occupy Lebanese territory, exert pressure on Lebanon, and impose on it any kind of agreement that would be detrimental to its people and its neighbors.

Washington has heard many views, whether during the two successive visits by its secretary of state to the area or through contacts by other means, and so it could long ago have taken a "qualitative step" toward real peace in the area.

But instead it is now resorting to some formal change in order to give its move a new flexibility in dealing with the parties. But it will discover that this alone is not enough and that the road to resolving problems lies through endorsing formulas acceptable to all the parties concerned and not through pressure on certain parties.

If the United States believes that Israel's withdrawal will lead to Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal and will restore security and stability in Lebanon, it is grossly mistaken because this will only hasten partitioning and turn Lebanon into a battlefield for intercommunal fighting.

We realize that the United States is now more capable than ever of tempting the Syrians and Palestinians to withdraw totally from Lebanon if it persuades Israel to withdraw totally from the Lebanese territory under mutual arrangements that do not prejudice Lebanon's sovereignty and detract from its independence and which also do not arouse the fears and anxieties of others.

Changing the facade of the U.S. negotiations means nothing to the Arabs unless it is coupled with real change in the U.S. attitudes, and we hope and believe that this is the time for this.

PDRY

Chairman Returns From Visit to Ethiopia

GF281500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 JUL 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Aden today after paying an amicable and private visit to Ethiopia which lasted several days.

The chairman was seen off at the Addis Ababa Airport today by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of COPWE.

During this visit, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Mengistu Haile Mariam held important talks during which they reviewed and exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual interest, the developments in the region in particular and the international situation in general.

During their talks, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Mengistu Haile Mariam reaffirmed the importance to continuously develop and strengthen the relations between the two countries and expand the extent of cooperation and coordination between them in new fields.

YAR

PDRY-YAR Joint Committee Holds Session

GF282000 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The meetings of the current session of the committee of foreign affairs and diplomatic and consular representations began at the Office of Unity Affairs in San'a' today. The northern part in the committee was chaired by Brother Ahmad al-'Iryani, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and the southern part was chaired by Brother Muhammad 'Ammayah, deputy foreign minister.

The brother under secretary of the Foreign Ministry opened the meeting with a speech in which he greeted the brother members of the southern part of the homeland and stated that these meetings are the completion of the committee's previous meetings to execute the joint honest desire and serious work to realize the most precious wish and greatest ambition of the Yemeni people--unity. He noted that this meeting represents one of the efforts made for speeding up the day of unity. He stated that the committee made great progress in the task assigned to it according to the instructions of the leaders 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

At the conclusion of his speech Brother 'Iryani expressed the hope that the committee will fulfill the rest of the task assigned to it.

The brother deputy foreign minister of the southern part of thehomeland in reply lauded the efforts made to fulfill the task of the committee during the previous period. He noted that today's meeting is within the framework of the honest endeavors to achieve Yemeni unity, the fate and destiny of the Yemeni people. Brother 'Ammayah concluded by saying: The principal steps achieved make us look at the future with confidence in light of the unity work and the honest intentions of the leaderships of the two parts.

Following that, the committee reviewed the rest of the tasks assigned to it and discussed the terms reviewed in previous meetings which are the foundations of the foreign policy of the state of unity and the organizational structure of the foreign ministry of the state of unity.

Following the committee's discussion on what has been accomplished on fulfilling these tasks, it decided to form a technical committee to formulate the final statement which will be presented to the committee in its next meeting.

Text of YAR-Algerian Joint Communique

GF280724 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text of joint communique issued at the end of Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's visit to the YAR]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau and Algerian prime minister, paid an official visit to the YAR from 25-27 July 1983.

His excellency and the accompanying delegation received an official welcome. He expressed the strong fraternal relations and the current relations between 26 September and 1 November revolutions and between the peoples of the two fraternal countries. During this visit, official talks and business meetings between the two sides were held. During these talks, the Yemeni side was led by His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, while on the Algerian side by the YAR's guest, His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani.

During the talks--which were held in a fraternal and amicable atmosphere with the mutual desire to develop bilateral relations--views were exchanged on the possibility of developing these relations in new fields and to raise them to the level of firm links joining the two glorious revolutions and fraternal countries together. Talks were also held onthe current Arab situation, particularly the developments of the Palestinian issue. They reviewed the new developments in the international arena -- in Africa, Asia, and Latin America -- and the attempts at foreign interference which prevent finding solutions for the current problems. They also discussed the economy and the world situation.

On the Yemeni side, the talks were attended by 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister and member of the Standing Commitee; Ahmad Salih Ru'ayni, minister of labor, soci.' affairs, and youth and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the petroleum and mineral resources corporation, member of the Standing Committee, and chief of the accompanying honorary mission; Fu'ad Qa'id Muhammad, minister of development and head of the central organ of planning; 'Abdallah Muhammad ar-Ra'i, YAR ambassador to Algeria and member of the accompanying honorary mission; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Talib, director of the planning and organization office at the general leadership; and 'Abd ad-Da'im (Mubarid), director general of the political administration at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Algerian side, the talks were attended by Mohamed Nabi, minister forvocational training; Mohamed Sabbagh, Algerian ambassador; Saleh Ben (Louqbi), director of Arab administration at the Foreign Ministry; Lieutenant Colonel Moustafa Jabbar, leader of the military side; Al-Akhdar (Oubeyd), adviser at the office of the prime minister; and (Bouzal al-Mousani), minister without portfolio.

A detailed review was made by the leaders of the two delegations on the current development experiences and plans in both countries, as well as areas of cooperation between them. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction for the high level of the economic, information, technical, and cultural cooperation.

They also agreed to make use of the available capabilities in the two countries to facilitate and enhance cooperation in all fields. The two sides agreed to continue the meetings and visits between officials of the two fraternal countries on official and popular levels. The two sides also discussed the required means to develop

economic and trade relations, to increase cultural and educational exchange, and to encourage visits between teachers, students and instructors at all levels and between youth and sports groups and technical and professional unions, and thus develop bilateral relations in all mentioned fields and to establish cooperation in various economic, technical, and cultural fields.

While reviewing the deteriorating Arab situation and the miseries of the Palestinian people, the two sides affirmed the importance of furthering efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, eliminate the differences, and achieve solidarity and unity of ranks which guarantees the utilization of the Arab capabilities and energies in confronting the challenges and threats to the Arab nation at this serious and complicated stage of its history.

The two sides called for all the Palestinian resistance factions to eliminate their differences and to work for the unity of the Palestinian struggle. The two sides also affirmed their strong denunciation for the continuation of the Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories and its settlement practices and continuous aggressions against the Arab Palestinian people.

The two sides denounced the continuation of the Zionist occupation of Lebanese territories and the Zionist entity's blackmail attempts under the occupation and continuous threats, and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces so that the fraternal Lebanese people can restore their sovereignty on their land and regain their national unity.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides expressed their deep concern and regret for its continuation and again called upon the governments of the two countries to hold an immediate dialogue to bring about an end to the human and financial losses, which only serve the interests of the enemies of the Islamic nation.

While referring to international issues, the two sides showed special concern for the situation in the Horn of Africa and announced their adherence to the fruitful African-Arab cooperation policy. The two sides denounced the racist regime in Pretoria for continuing its imperialist and racist practices against the African peoples and reiterated their support for the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples and for the confrontation countries.

Regarding the Western Sahara, the two sides affirm the importance of finding a quick and just solution to it, according to the resolutions of the OAU summits, foremost of which are the resolutions of the 19th summit. The two sides expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and called for keeping the region of the Horn of the Africa and the Red Sea away from the military competition between the big countries, for respecting the region's countries and peoples' right for sovereignty, and for not interfering in their affairs.

The two sides also call for implementing the declaration of the UN General Assembly to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone, a region which will not contain the big countries' military bases or presence. This would serve the interests of the region's people and international peace and security. The two sides noted with deep regret the deteriorating international situation, due to the failure to find solutions to the international issues and problems and the lack of a desire to achieve a relaxation of international tension.

They also expressed regret that the countries of the north refuse to establish a new and just international economic order.

The two sides expressed their approval for the success of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in crystalizing and embodying the solidarity between the movement's countries and in adopting resolutions which help reduce the extent of international tension and protect the right of people for sovereignty, national independence, and self-determination.

In this regard, the two sides affirmed their adherence to the movement's principles and their determination to coordinate their efforts within the framework of its activities.

While reviewing the recent developments in the two fraternal countries, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the accomplishments achieved due to the leaders of both countries, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and President Chadli Bendjedid. They also expressed their satisfaction for the positive results of the visit which strengthened the fraternal relations between the two countries and expanded the cooperation and consultation between them. They agreed that the joint ministerial committee will convene in October in order to follow up what has been agreed upon.

The Algerian delegation expressed its admiration for the great accomplishments achieved by the glorious 26 September Revolution under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The leader of the Algerian delegation, His Excellency Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality shown to him and his accompanying delegation. He also expressed his pleasure for his meeting with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who pays particular attention to the relations between the two countries.

On this occasion, he invited His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and the date will be fixed later on.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit

GF290530 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Yazo Ishikawa, Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in San'a' this evening on a visit to our country on a tour of the region's countries.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Ishikawa said his visit is intended to strengthen and enhance friendship and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

He was received on arrival by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, and the charge d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy in San'a'.

Ghali on Peace Initiatives, Arab Diplomacy

NC281153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative has not been successful for several reasons, including the Israeli rejection — especially since Israel is the strong party in the confrontation as long as it dominates the land and occupies Palestinian territory.

Dr Ghali said that also included in the reasons is the Arab rejection, except for a minority of Arab states led by Egypt, and the U.S. slowness in implementing the provisions of the initiative.

In an interview to be published Friday in the weekly *Al-Musawwar* on the first anniversary of the U.S. President's initiative, Dr Ghali noted that there are several other reasons that contributed to the initiative's lack of success and to complicating the issue. These reasons are connected with the third part in the Lebanese crisis.

Discussing the French-Egyptian plan, Dr Ghali said that it is still on the Security Council's agenda, and if Egypt decides to reconsider it then it should hold contacts with the parties concerned in order to ensure its success.

Dr Ghali also discussed the dangers facing Lebanon, and said that Egyptian diplomacy is interested in other alternatives and in manifesting the danger of neglecting the question.

Egyptian diplomacy also rejects Israel's resorting to coercion and military confrontation to solve the Lebanese crisis, and supports the idea that the United States and the Soviet Union should play a part in solving this crisis.

Referring to the differences in the PLO, Dr Ghali said that these must be settled so that the PLO can speak in one voice, and if this cannot be achieved then new means must be found to settle these differences.

Concluding his interview, Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt offers diplomatic and political assistance to Chad, but provides military assistance only through the OAU.

He also affirmed that rapprochement with Iraq or Jordan can lead to new ideas which can once again activate the Palestine question, particularly since Egypt believes that solving the Palestine issue must be given priority over any other questions, including the Arab world's return to Egypt and Egypt's return to the Arab world.

Ghali on Ties With Israel, Envoy Question

NC290805 Cairo MENA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA) — [Words indistinct] *"Al-Akhbar's"* leading front page story of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali declared that the Camp David accords did not stipulate that the Egyptian ambassador must remain in Israel forever.

Ghali said that Egypt had honoured the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and the Egypt-Israel peace treaty faithfully and had established an embassy in Israel that was still functioning as Israel's embassy in Egypt is still functioning.

"But keeping the Egyptian ambassador in Israel, changing him, recalling him or transferring him relates to Egypt's sovereignty and no foreign country can interfere in this," he said. Ghali further declared good neighbourly relations did not come out of the texts of agreements but rather from good intentions and actions and policies based on good intentions.

Egypt recalled her ambassador from Israel when Israel's actions — her aggression on Lebanon and her responsibility for the massacres of the Sabra and Shatila camps — indicated that she had departed from the spirit of peace and the principle of settling differences by negotiation and had reverted to the gun.

Ghali further said the presence of the Egyptian ambassador in Israel would be an appearance without content.

"The Egyptian supreme political leadership would make the decision to send back the ambassador when the prevailing political climate in Israel was in accord with the spirit of the peace treaty and when Israel virtually seeks security and stability for all people in the area rather than tries to impose her domination and to expand territorially at their expense," Ghali added.

Egypt was not laying any specific conditions for making the decision on the return of its ambassador to Israel, he said, pointing out that a number of inter-acting factors affected the prevailing political atmosphere in Israel which, at the time being, was not suitable as a basis for the efforts seeking total peace which Israel had pledged to make.

Ghali expressed a sincere wish that Israel would help Egypt make the decision.

Tourism Minister Departs for SFRY 28 July

NC281505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1018 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jul (MENA) — Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, minister of tourism, left Cairo for Belgrade this morning. He was accompanied by Lieutenant General Yusuf 'Afifi, the Red Sea governor, and Major General Yusri ash-Shami, the Marsa Matruh governor, for an official week-long visit to Yugoslavia.

During this visit, the minister and the two governors will discuss with the Yugoslav officials the means for developing the Red Sea and Marsa Matruh beaches for tourism, and the possibility of Yugoslavia participating in the tourism development plans.

Talks Begin in Belgrade

NC281618 Cairo MENA in English 1553 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (MENA) — Egyptian Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il conferred today with his Yugoslav opposite number on prospects of cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia in the field of tourism.

Isma'il also discussed with the head of the Yugoslav side to the joint Egyptian-Yugoslav committee a tourism agreement for 1983.

The Egyptian minister, who arrived here earlier today, is accompanied by a delegation comprising the governors of the Red Sea and Marsa Matruh.

Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah Pays Visit to SFRY

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to the SFRY of Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, which began 27 July, see the Yugoslavia section of the Eastern Europe *Daily Report for 29 July*.

Sudanese Finance Minister Arrives for Meeting

NC290759 Cairo MENA in English 0719 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, July 29 (MENA) — Sudanese Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur arrived here this morning from Khartoum on a few days' visit to Egypt.

Upon arrival, Mansur said that the purpose of the visit was to attend the meeting of the Egyptian-Sudanese Company for Agriculture Integration due to be held on Saturday.

Europeans To Attend Conference on Palestinians

NC281454 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i has stated that the Foreign Ministry has received affirmation from the European states with regard to their participation in the upcoming international conference for the support of the Palestinian people, scheduled to be held in Geneva in August. He added that the European states will participate in the conference at the ministerial level. He said that Egypt will work to ensure that the conference would produce resolutions in support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and that the resolutions would reflect the world consensus for the support of the Palestinian people.

Fighting Continues; Mountain Peak Regained

Communique No 1,166

JN281658 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT Jul 83

[Communique No 1,166 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 28 July 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With men carrying the banners of justice and faith in the inevitable victory over the vicious enemy, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant fighting against the forces of charlatan Khomeyni's clique and his suspect henchmen, destroying with their toughness and determination the forces of injustice and aggression and adding new epics and splendid victories to the history of our people and Army. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant units, supported by our fighter planes, audacious helicopters, and capable artillery, launched a lightning and successful attack against the enemy units and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield. We will later supply you with details about the battles and splendid victories.

2. With great enthusiasm to inflict further losses and defeats on the enemy and its defeated forces, our valiant Air Force pilots have all day long continued their concentrated combat duties and strong raids against enemy positions, disappointed units, and defeated remnants in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and destroying one enemy helicopter over one of the vantage points in the same area. Other formations from our fighter planes raided enemy concentrations and positions in the central sector of the battlefield, inflicting further losses on enemy armor, vehicles, and equipment. All our fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God. Our aircraft today carried out 153 combat missions.

3. Two were killed and one vehicle and two infantry positions were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. The occupants of the two infantry positions were killed.

4. Fresh groups of Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units in the Maysan sector. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 July 1983

Wing Commander on Missions

JN281151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jul (INA) — A ranking military officer has stated that since last Saturday, Iraqi helicopters have carried out 700 combat missions against Iranian units which attacked the northern sector of the battlefield.

In a press statement published here today, the wing commander in the northern sector said that the courage and ability of the helicopter pilots had been instrumental in inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. He stressed that Iraqi pilots have shot down three Iranian helicopters whose debris sitll litters the battlefield in the Hajj 'Umran area.

The wing commander added that the Iraqi helicopters have landed special forces units behind enemy lines that succeeded in gaining control over several strategic positions and destroying many enemy positions. He said that 6 days after the successful Iraqi military operations, the Iranian units adopted a desperate defensive stand and abandoned their offensive.

Kurdish Volunteers

JN281518 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Irbil, northern Iraq, 28 Jul (INA) — Large numbers of people are reporting to the military, administrative, and party headquarters in northern Iraq to carry arms and support the Iraqi forces against the Iranian aggression which is aimed at penetrating Iraq's international border in this area.

An INA correspondent said that groups of Kurds are participating with the Iraqi armed units in striking at Iranian forces opposite their positions in the Hajj 'Umran area, while other groups are rendering services to the fighters.

Papers here today publish many photographs of Kurdish volunteers carrying arms and getting ready to participate in the battles the Iraqi forces are waging in the northern sector against the Iranian forces, which have been trying for 6 days to occupy Iraqi territories in the area.

Communique 1,167: Mountain Regained

JN290702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Communique No. 1,167 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 July 1983]

[Text] God made it but a message of hope for you and an assurance to your hearts: In any case there is no help except from God, the exalted, the wise. [Koranic verse]

Sons of our great people, glorious fighters everywhere: Today is a great day. O Iraqis and sons of the Arab nation: Today is the day during which the enthusiasm of the Iraqis has reached its peak, allowing them to climb the peaks of the highest mountains and make of these peaks an abode of glory and an example of the values of men and the principles of the faithful in defense of the homeland, the future of the people, and the nation's values.

The values which have guided the potential of men and enhanced their determination in all the battles of honor were present in their most splendid forms in the best and largest landing operation orchestrated by the heroes of the special forces since the beginning of the war until now.

It is so, O honest men of the beloved homeland. It is so, O Arab and Kurdish grandsons of Salah Ad-Din and O sons of Iraq

everywhere. Your sons have succeeded in one of the most splendid military operations and one of the most splendid military landing operations in the history of the valiant Iraqi Army. Your forces have put the suspect and treacherous enemy in an most embarrassing situation. The place this time was the peak of the (Qarzamand) Mountain, where the heroes of the Iraqi Army have shown that hesitation cannot find its way to their hearts and whose slogan was victory or martyrdom.

Brothers, the suspect agent traitors, those immersed in treason, have brought the Iranian enemy to the (Qarzamand) Mountain and its peak when only a small force was located on its peak. They raised a hue and cry as to the special logistical [at-ta'bawiyyah] importance of this mountian, given that its peak is the highest peak overlooking the Hajj 'Umran-Rayat area. The sons of beloved Iraq have taught the defeated Iranian enemy and those collaborators and hirelings who are immersed in treason the lesson they deserve, by wresting this peak from the claws of the agents of the charlatan and the servants of the foreigner so that it may regain its pride and glory after having been saturated with the blood of its valiant sons. The bride of Rayat thus returns to the homeland after its sons colored it with their pure blood.

The invading force has been wiped out, O lofty Iraqis, and those who surrendered to our valiant forces were the only ones who escaped. God is great and victory and pride will be ours, that of our sons and of our grandsons after us, after having been the promiment title of our proud ancestors. Death to Iraq's enemies and the enemies of the glorious Arab nation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 July 1983

Details of Landing Operation

JN290844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Hajj 'Umran, northern Iraq, 29 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have carried out a daring landing operation on the highest peaks of the mountains which overlook Hajj 'Umran in the northern sector and succeeded in wresting it from the Iranian forces at 0200 GMT today after waging a fierce battle which lasted some 24 hours.

The (Qarzamand) Mountain and its peak, 2,519 meters high, is of special logistical importance as it controls the Hajj 'Umran-Rayat area and because this peak is the highest in this mountainous chain.

The INA correspondent stated that the airborne special forces, backed by fighter aircraft, helicopters, artillery, and Kurdish fighters, have waged a battle to comb the (Qarzamand) peak of the invading Iranian forces using the latest combat techniques for mountainous areas.

One field commander stated that the special forces which were airborne, carried out a vertical storming operation with the help of helicopters.

The Iranian forces occupying the mountain peak were annihilated and the dead are littering the positions, the foot of the mountain, and the hills surrounding it. Other Iranian soldiers rushed down to the valleys, escaping certain death, while some surrendered.

One field commander told the INA correspondent in the sector of operations that it is still difficult to count enemy casualities because of the mountainous terrain and the many crevices. He added: It is certain, however, that hundreds have been killed and many wounded. The number of casualties will be announced later.

Further Details

JN291010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — The vertical storming operation carried out by Iraqi special forces which had been airlifted by helicopters to the highest peak of the mountains overlooking Hajj 'Umran area in northern Iraq, is one of the most successful landing operations in the Iraqi Armed Forces' history. According to military information obtained by the INA war correspondent in the northern operational sector, the Iranian forces of invasion were placed in one of their most embarrassing situations on the (Qarzamand) Mountain and its peak, which is 2,519 meters high.

The combing operation of the mountain and its peak began by intensive raids by the fighter aircraft, artillery shelling, and combing operations of the slopes and the various paths to tighten the siege on the Iranian forces stationed there. In their attack, the Iraqi fighters adopted the most modern military techniques.

Though this operation, which was completed by the Iraqi forces at 0600, 0200 GMT, after waging a fierce battle which lasted some 24 hours, is very important, the Iraqi command announced earlier this week that the Iranian enemy's attacks against the I Army Corps sector are merely to divert attention from preparations that are under way to carry out an offensive against the I Army Corps sector.

In a cable of congratulations to President Saddam Husayn today on the occasion of the victory scored by the I Army Corps sector, the commander of the II Army Corps sector said: The forces of the II Army Corps sector — the central sector — are fully aware of the Iranian enemy forces' movements and are closely watching these movements. The fighters of the II Army Corps sector are waiting for the opportunity to teach the forces of the forces of the Iranian regime a harsh lesson and to inflict a new and bitter defeat on the aggressor forces.

The Iraqi forces on all the fronts from southern to northern Iraq are in excellent military positions and are fully confident that they can engage the Iranian forces, regardless of their size, and inflict heavy losses as they did when they confronted the Iranian offensives east of Basra, Maysan, and Mandali.

The field commanders on all the fronts stress that if the Iranian forces seek to cross Iraq's international border or even approach these borders, they will be wiped out and no one will escape certain death, except those who surrender or are lucky enough to flee from the battlefield.

Commander Cables Saddam

JN290732 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

From the I Army Corps commander to President Saddam Hsuayn, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces:

From the lofty peak of (Qarzamand) Mountain, which your valiant soldiers have transformed into hell for the ignorant racists who sought to desecrate the beloved soil of our homeland, assisted by some of the mercenaries and those grandsons of (Abu Raghal) who are immersed in treason, we announce to Your Excellency and to the great sons of our Iraqi people the victory of the soldiers of justice, the heroes of the I Army Corps, and the knights of the valiant special forces who were backed by our daring Air Force and the valiant helicopters and supported by the effective artillery and the sons of our Kurdish people, over the remnants of the retreating enemy in our I Army Corps sector at 0600 today.

Your Excellency, may God protect you: The battle lasted for some 24 hours and entailed fierce and continuous fighting during which we used the most modern combat techniques, whether by the Air Force or during the arduous fighting in mountainous areas, and during which your valiant soldiers, the sons of great Iraq, excelled. They have demonstrated the authenticity of their affiliation and their strong determination, which stems from the determination of their courageous leader, Saddam Husayn. Thus, they succeeded in killing hundreds of enemy elements and those who are immersed in treason, and captured many.

Your Excellency, the President: As loyal men, we pledge to transform every tree in our great northern Iraq into an arrow that will go deep into the hearts of the enemy and every rock of our lofty mountains into an impregnable dam in the face of the racist coveters and aggressors. Victory will be ours and loftiness to our Iraq and to our president leader, Saddam Husayn. May God grant us success.

[Signed] Staff Major General Ni'mat al-Mihyawi, commander of the I Army Corps, 29 July 1983

Journalists To Visit Site

JN290848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jul (INA) — World, Arab, and local journalists will be briefed today on the results of the (Qarzamand) Mountain battle in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the field of operations.

The Ministry of Culture and Information has invited world and Arab news agencies and newspapers correspondents in Baghdad to tour the military area of operations in the region and to visit the peak of (Qarzamand) Mountain.

The journalists will see the losses in life and equipment inflicted on the Iranian forces. They also will be briefed by Iraqi military commanders on the details of the operation of (Qazarmand) Mountain.

Further Reaction to Attack on Hebron Students

Al-Qasim Briefs Diplomats

JN281645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received at his office this afternoon the heads of the diplomatic missions in Amman who represent the five UN Security Council member-states.

Al-Qasim explained the serious situation in the occupied Arab territories in general and the recent Israeli repressive measures against occupied Hebron in particular, especially the attack by the armed Israeli settlers on the campus of the Islamic University in Hebron, which led to the martyrdom and wounding of several of the university students. Al-Qasim stressed that the international community must assume its responsibilities and that the five UN Security Council member-states must perform the tasks entrusted to them by the UN Charter to maintain security and peace and stop occupation and aggression against the legitimate rights and freedoms of peoples and individuals in their homelands.

Al-Qasim asked the heads of the diplomatic missions to urge their governments to support the draft resolution which Jordan will submitt to the UN Security Council on the serious situation and developments in the occupied Arab territories due to the continued Israeli occupation, the annexation and Judaization policies, and the establishment of settlements.

Red Crescent Cables ICRC

JN281546 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Amman, 28 Jul (PETRA) — Dr Ahmad Abu Quarah, chairman of the permanent committee of the Red Cross and chairman of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, has expressed concern over the terrorist and mass killing operations which were committed the day before yesterday by a group of Zionist settlers against the students of the Islamic University in the occupied city of Hebron.

In a cable sent today to the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], Dr Abu Qurah called for the ICRC's intervention and the dispatch of a mission to Hebron to put an end to the terrorist and piratical operations which the Arab citizens are encountering there and to implement the international laws and norms as well as the Geneva Convention principles on the protection of civilians.

Dr Abu Qurah also asked the ICRC to provide him with a detailed report on its work concerning the protection of Arab students and citizens in the city of Hebron.

Press Comment

JN280836 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Significance of the Crime and the Meanings of the Uprising," *Ar-Ra'y* says: From Hebron to Jerusalem, from Nabulus to Bi'r Zayt, from Ramallah to Halhul, and from every village and camp in the West Bank the reactions yesterday to the vicious Israeli crime were violent popular upheavals that embody the spirit of sacrifice and redemption our steadfast kinfolk possess. The upheaval asserts that a people with such power, determination, and steadfastness in the face of tyranny will not kneel or capitulate regardless of time and tribulation.

If this crime and this heroic uprising, which was our people's response to the criminals, have any significance or meaning, then they obviously and firmly show the impossibility of stable, occupied Arab territories as long as the occupation continues. Consequently, they will foil forever the theory of coexistence between Arabs and Jews, which Zionist propaganda has spread throughout the world as being the ideal solution to the Arab-Zionist conflict. The crime and uprising also disclose the depth of the gap between the tribulation of the Arab Palestinian people and the illusions of Arab policy, which is revolving in a vicious circle of imaginary solutions that have until now wasted a great part of the Arab nation's efforts and potential without a glimmer of hope for salvation or lifting the yoke off the shoulders of our Arab Palestinian people.

Under the headline "The Big Conspiracy and the Required Confrontation," *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* says: The conspiracy perpetrated by Israel to Judaize the occupied Arab territories and to annex the West Bank and Gaza should not be faced by Arab protests and denunciations, resorting to the Security Council, praising the heroism and steadfastness of the citizens and their confrontation of the occupation authorities, or waiting for a change in the U.S. position that is biased toward Israel.

The martyrdom of four citizens in Hebron and Nabulus is only the beginning of a new series of terrorist acts and annihilation Israel practices either through its regular forces or the settlers. It is certain that this will not be the last crime committed by the occupation authorities. They are preparing for a mass exodus, which will leave the land, houses, and buildings empty to be seized by the invaders by force and confiscation.

A conspiracy of such magnitude cannot be confronted by protests, demonstrations, and issuing statements. It requires sacrifice and courage in resisting the aggressors and dealing with them by force, because this is the only way the Tel Aviv rulers

understand and the only way to curb their appetite for expansion and hegemony.

KUNA Reports West Bank Arrests, Demonstrations

LD281525 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Amman, 28 Jul (KUNA) — A special report received by KUNA in the Jordanian capital this afternoon from the occupied West Bank said that the Israeli authorities last night began a broad campaign of arrests of Palestinian youth in the West Bank and that today they turned back all those young men under 40 to the West Bank at Prince Muhammad Bridge and prevented them from leaving for Jordan.

The report said that all the detained Palestinians were transferred this morning to the Al-Fari'ah detention center east of Nabulus and that quick collective trials will be held for them Friday morning. The report spoke of continued general strikes for the second day today and that demonstrations and acts of violence broke out in most of the regions in Qalqilyah. Palestinians set fire to an Israeli car from Netanya and its occupants escaped after being pursued by Palestinian citizens. Sharp clashes took place at the entrances to the city between the population and a large force from the Army and the border police guards. The soldiers opened fire and threw tear gas grenades and the Palestinians responded with their traditional weapons: stones and empty bottles. Twenty-three people were arrested in the city within the context of an extensive campaign of arrests under way there.

In Nabulus, hundreds of Arab youths organized a stormy demonstration through the city's main streets, carrying anti-occupation banners and the Palestinian flag. They also carried big pictures of the martyrs of Hebron and Nabulus. Clashes took place between the citizens and the Israeli soldiers during which two Army vehicles were destroyed. Curfew is still imposed on the old city of Nabulus and the Balatah refugee camp. On the Nabulus-Tulkarm road fierce battles took place between the settlers of Elon Moreh and Kedomim and dozens of youths from Nabulus who stood by the main roads of the city with knives and sharp instruments. They caused severe injuries to four Israeli settlers. The border police rushed in and arrested nine Palestinians.

In Anabta, a clash took place between the citizens and the border police who had come to arrest a number of youths. The citizens stoned the soldiers and used iron bars and sticks in confronting the soldiers. Two Palestinian girls were injured by the tear gas grenades and eleven were arrested, including a girl and a woman. In Bi'r Zayt, the citizens stoned army patrols, injuring one soldier seriously. Five youths were arrested and a complete curfew was imposed on the town. In Ramallah clashes took place between the citizens and Israeli settlers from Ofrah and four Palestinian youths were arrested.

In Al-Birah, Palestinian citizens organized a big demonstration which clashed with the soldiers. Israeli soldiers arrested 13 citizens, including two women. In Hebron the curfew was lifted for 2 hours this morning and immediately demonstrations and fierce clashes took place between the Palestinian citizens and the Israeli settlers. Five Arab cars, an Israeli police car, and a settler's car were destroyed, which forced the Israeli authorities to reimpose a complete curfew on the city immediately and they embarked on a wide campaign of arrests. At Al-Jalazun refugee camp, Palestinian flags fluttered on roof tops and extensive clashes took place between the citizens and the settlers of Bet El. At Al-Am'ari refugee camp the citizens destroyed an Israeli army vehicle and seriously wounded an Israeli soldier.

In occupied Jerusalem demonstrations were renewed this morning. Pupils confronted the occupation soldiers and destroyed a police vehicle, which forced the Israeli authorities to summon the help of helicopters which flew in large numbers over the city and all the Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank, dropping tear gas grenades. Additional army and police forces have begun since the morning to arrive at Palestinian refugee camps and cities on the West Bank. In Kiryat Arbah, the settlers built barricades, fearing acts of revenge by the Palestinians. The extremist Rabbi Meir Kahana threatened to burn mosques and kill Arabs should the demonstrations and the stopping of Israeli cars on the West Bank continue. The situation in the West Bank is still serious and clashes are renewed every now and then between the unarmed Palestinians and the heavily armed Israeli soldiers.

Salim Briefs Envoys on Talks in United States

NC281309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today held a meeting at the Republican Palace to review the developments in the situation and the talks to be held with the U.S. presidential envoy.

On the eve of the arrival of U.S. envoy McFarlane in the area, Lebanon began a diplomatic move within the framework of the Lebanese-U.S. and Lebanese-French talks.

Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim this morning met with Dean of the Diplomatic corps and Apostolic Nuncio to Lebanon Monsignor Luciano Angeloni. He discussed with the apostolic nuncio Lebanon's constant move to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign military forces from Lebanon.

Minister Salim then met with heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Lebanon to brief them on the talks held by the presidential delegation with U.S. and French officials and on the assistance Lebanon expects from those states to help it to achieve the withdrawals from its territory.

On the talks held at the meeting, Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan said: The minister invited us to the meeting after the trip to the United States with the president and the prime minister. The purpose of the meeting was to give us a full picture of the talks and the future steps. He added: The minister is optimist that there should be useful steps.

Asked if Salim requested specific things to be communicated by the envoys to their respective governments, he replied: There was nothing specific in this sense, but he invited us to brief them on what had taken place in the United States so that we can put our governments in the picture and prepare them to exert any effort when the need arises.

Later Minister Salim met with the representatives of the states contributing to the multinational force. The meeting was attended by French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry, the embassy's first counselor, the Italian ambassador, the U.S. charge d'affaires, and the British charge d'affaires. The meeting lasted 1 hour, after which the French ambassador said: Our delegation represents the states participating in the multinational force. It is natural for the foreign minister to brief us after his visit to the United States in view of the relationsbetween it and the multinational force's role and the force's future plans. The French ambassador denied that the foreign minister requested that the size of the multinational force be increased. He also denied that the talks dealt with any technical aspects, either in respect of increasing the force or in respect of its redeployment.

He said that the four states participating in the multinational force are very interested in the current and future developments, such as redeployment.

Minister Salim then met with the Canadian ambassador to Lebanon.

Further on Salim Meeting

NC281843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim today briefed Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Papal Nuncio Luciano Angeloni, the Arab ambassadors, and the ambassadors of the multinational force on the results of the talks President al-Jumayyil held in Washington and Paris. He asked for their governments' views on the situation and their proposals to help Lebanon be more effective at this fateful stage.

At the meeting with the Arab ambassadors, Salim reviewed the details of the visits to Washington and France and the political, military, and economic importance of the visits. It was decided to strengthen the Army and to supply it with the necessary equipment to cope with flag service and volunteer movement.

Dr Salim disputed [fannada] the Arab countries' responsibilities through the work of its missions accredited to Lebanon. He pointed out that the internal aspect of the Lebanese crisis is the government's responsibility. As for the Arab aspect, particularly in connection with relations with Syria and the PLO, it is an Arab responsibility. According to diplomatic sources, Salim said that until now Lebanon has felt that the Arabs rely on the United States, whereas the Lebanese Government prefers the Arab countries to play their full role in helping Lebanon surmount its problems with Syria and the PLO. Thus, the United States will devote its efforts to tackling the international aspect of the Lebanese crisis through its dealings and contacts with the Soviet Union and other major powers.

Diplomatic sources said that Salim urged the Arab countries through their representatives in Beirut to move quickly and effectively. He pointed out that Lebanon has reached a very grave situation. He said that any delay in settling the Arab aspect of the Lebanese crisis will make Israel's stay in the south permanent. This will lead to repercussions that will make the Lebanese issue a permanent one, like the Palestinian issue.

Useful ideas were exchanged during the meeting between Salim and Arab chiefs of mission particularly by those envoys who agreed that there must be Arab moves. However, they pointed to recent Lebanese neglect and total preoccupation with international contacts.

Al-Wazzan on Israeli, Syrian Withdrawals

NC290629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Bayraq* has interviewed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, who has expressed his approval of the partial withdrawal provided that it is within the framework of a comprehensive withdrawal under a timetable.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also emphasized that the United States can succeed in achieving the withdrawal of foreign forces

from Lebanon. However, he added that the new ideas or proposals which have been agreed upon will not ensure a solution but will smooth the way for achieving one.

He said the real reason for the unexpected Syrian withdrawal from Tripoli is not clear yet.

Al-Wazzan, Tannus Discuss Security Situation

NC282112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met this evening with Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus to review the latest security developments in the various Lebanese areas, especially the Palestinian clashes in the Al-Biqa' and the Syrian withdrawals from Tripoli.

Meanwhile, according to the latest security reports the clashes in the Al-Biqa' abated at 2100 today, while some bursts of gunfire can still be heard in the area of Jdita and the (Dayr Zannun-Al-Fa'ur) Road.

Al-Jumayyil Meets 24 October Movement Leader

NC281349 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] President al-Jumayyil has met with Faruq al-Muqaddam [leader of the 24 October Movement]. Joe Sa'adah, our correspondent at the Republican Palace, will report on the meeting:

[Begin Sa'adah recording] Faruq al-Muqaddam, leader of the 24 October Movement, today called for liberating Lebanon from occupation. He called for safeguarding the homeland before demanding rights for factions and sects. Al-Muqaddam conveyed his thanks and those of all the Lebanese people for the U.S. and European efforts towards the salvation of Lebanon, and called on the Soviet Union to contribute to and not impede these efforts. Speaking about Tripoli, Al-Muqaddam said that it has become a big arms dump. He called for removing all arms from Tripoli and for saving the city.

After his meeting with President al-Jumayyil, Al-Muqaddam said: We are working for the unification of Lebanon, its liberation, and its foundation for 1,000 years, God willing, based on freedom, justice, and dignity as a permanent home for the Lebanese people. [end recording]

Reportage on Syrian Withdrawal from Tripoli

Committee Decision on Centers

NC281249 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The Northern Coordination Committee met today at the residence of former Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli.

It was announced later that it had been decided that all the centers to be vacated by the Syrian forces will be restored to their owners. The sensitive centers will be taken over by the Internal Security Forces. A committee has been set up to supervise this operation.

Militias To Replace Syrians

JN281433 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] All local militias in the city of Tripoli in northern Lebanon are getting ready to occupy the positions which the Syrian Army will evacuate from the city. As soon as the Syrians evacuated Tripoli's citadel today, the armed men of the 24 October Movement and the Iraqi Ba'th [Party organization in Lebanon] hastened to occupy it.

It seems that a few days ago the Syrian Government informed former Prime Minister Rashid Karami of its desire to withdraw from Tripoli provided that the Lebanese security forces would fill the vacuum. However, strong tension is prevailing in the city and intensive armed manifestations are noted in the streets.

Clashes Follow Withdrawal

NC281440 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Violent clashes have erupted in the north, since 1445 in An-Najmah Square in Tripoli following the sudden Syrian withdrawal. The clashes erupted among various armed organizations which hastened to fill the positions the Syrian Army suddenly evacuated.

According to the latest reports, there are hundreds of armed men in the streets and there is massive restiveness among the people. The 24 October Movement led by Faruq al-Muqaddim took control of the citadel in Tripoli. A short while ago we received reports that several projectiles fell on the Syrian Army positions in the fair area; the number of casualties is not yet known.

Security Forces Discuss Deployment

NC281738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon between Major Marwan Az-Zayn, commander of the internal security forces in Tripoli, and a coordination committee subcommittee. During the meeting, they discussed the need to station the Internal Security Forces in the positions that the Syrian forces will vacate. Other contacts are continuing at the house of Deputy 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i. On instructions from the prime minister, the general directorate of the Internal Security Forces has issued the necessary orders to the gendarmerie company command in the north to act with the quarters concerned in taking control of the positions that the Syrian forces are vacating and redeploying the gendarmerie forces in Tripoli to cope with the new situation. The Tripoli Internal Security Forces have been reinforced with additional personnel for this purpose.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan will hold a security meeting this evening to study the security situation in Tripoli. He is in constant touch with the disputing parties.

Rashid Karami Comments

NC281836 Ihdin Radio Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Statement by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami following meeting of Northern Coordination Committee on 28 July; place not specified — recorded]

[Text] The coordination committee met and discussed the current situation and the circumstances through which we are passing. The committee dwelled on a number of topics, including the withdrawals of the Syrian Deterrent Forces in Tripoli, the reaction to these withdrawals, and the confusion caused by the sudden nature of the withdrawals. This made the various forces rush to replace the deterrent forces in the citadel, Ar-Rahibat, the central telephone exchange building, and in other public or private places.

However, we say that the demand — that has repeatedly been made — for the step that was effected today is not the subject of dispute. It is the timing of this sudden step. This has prompted us to hold contacts with the various sides and forces in order to adopt a unified stand that would defend the independence of Tripoli, protect its people's security, and block the road in front of anyone who tries to disturb the security and stability.

The committee adopted a decision to the effect that nobody should be allowed to take over of the areas which will be vacated by the Deterrent Forces. We urge all of the forces that entered these areas to vacate them simultaneously, so that the Internal Security Forces can take over; there is no dispute over this step. We want to draw everyone's attention to this effect, as it is incomprehensible for matters to get off track and for everyone to be racing to perform something that would cause problems and erupt disputes at a time when we all are endeavoring to unify the ranks and forces to confront this fateful phase. I want to reassure everyone that this solution, which we all have accepted, is the sound solution. Consequently, a committee comprised of all sides has been formed to implement this decision.

With regard to the general political situation, we must comment on a number of matters and facts which citizens are actually discussing. The airborne helicopter opposition [reference to Al-Jumayyil's remarks that the opposition front is supported by Syrian helicopters] is formed to confront the jumbo jet regime. We cooperate with fraternal and neighboring Syria against the enemy, the occupation, the agreement the one party system, factionalism, racism, and so forth. They visited Washington seeking help. Why? If they sought help for the sake of withdrawals, we would support them. But what is new after the visit? Reports speak about the visit to the United States by two Israeli ministers and about their (?talks). What are the bargains and the projected solutions? All of these indicate that President Reagan has accepted the principle of partial withdrawals; hence, the deal was concluded. However, the discussions revolve around the mode of implementation, timing, places, and centers — all of which are at the end [word indistinct] however, what counts is the south and the danger threatening it [words indistinct] to gain the time to implement the continuing plot.

The visit to the United States by Israeli Ministers Shamir and Arens clearly indicates that their presence in Washington has shed light on all that we are hearing about the visit to the United States by President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan. Hence, we ask: Why did the officials attack the opposition in Washington and Paris? In my opinion, this contravenes international norms, because it is common knowledge that it is painful and disturbing for a ruler to hang his dirty laundry in front of the citizen.

Their reaction and stand when they returned to Lebanon were different. They spoke about the right of the opposition, democracy, and their abidance by freedoms. They also said that the Lebanese Army exists in their areas of influence. I ask: Where are their areas of influence? If they mean West Beirut, then the 'Id al-Fitr prayers (?contradict) that. If they mean security, then what about the ceaseless explosions and attacks on the institutions, individuals, and personalities? All of these, however, make us wonder why they are tigers abroad and ostriches at home. We actually wonder about this softness.

We hold the view that the [word indistinct] is for the sake of discussing the accord and reconciliation by means of a dialogue. Therefore, when they [word indistinct] reality, they started to understand what road should be pursued in order to attain the aspired goals. As far as we are concerned, they are to blame for their cooperation with the enemy. Nobody can blame us for our cooperation with our brother. We all cooperate as brothers so that our government can be free, effective, and capable of spreading all its capabilities throughout Lebanon. But these should be contingent upon the enemy's unrestricted and unconditional withdrawal, and revoking the agreement and the one party rule. This is the only solution.

Withdrawal Halted 28 July

NC282051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] On the eve of the arrival in the area of Robert McFarlane, the new U.S. presidential envoy, unexpected developments have taken place concurrently in the north, the south, and the Al-Biqa' — areas which are under the influence of foreign occupation armies.

In Tripoli, Syria has frozen its decision to pull out of Tripoli, and its units have returned to some areas which they evacuated today. This took place following contacts at the highest levels to forestall the repercussions of these sudden withdrawals. Orders were given to prepare additional Internal Security Forces to enter the city tomorrow morning. The areas to which the Syrian forces have returned are the Ghandur cold storage, the Karami statue, Al-Bahsas, Al-Haykaliyah, and the fairgrounds.

In the south, an Israeli statement said that the Israeli army had only asked for the closure of one base belonging to the Lebanese forces' in (Kafr Thaluth), east of Sidon. According to reports

received from Al-Janub Governorate this evening, the situation calmed down in the various districts following the wave of popular support for the Lebanese Forces.

In the Al-Biqa', our correspondent reports that clashes ceased at 2015 today in Kafr Zabad but intensified in Shtawrah, Ta'lbaya, and Jdita. He says that the clouds of smoke rising from the plain, where about 15 fires broke out, have covered the area. He noted that there was an increase in the number of ambulances carrying casualties to the hospitals this evening. The Dardurit area, in Ash-Shuf, is now being hit by socialist sniper fire from Kafr Him.

Security Forces Being Reinforced

NC290715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Internal Security Forces Director General Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman arrived in Tripoli this morning and began his contacts with those concerned regarding the centers evacuated by the Syrian forces in the city. The Internal Security Forces there have been reinforced by additional forces.

At the security level, gunmen opened fire this morning in Bab at-Tabbanah area on a person named Muhammad al-Baltaji, killing him.

'Uthman, Karami Meet 29 July

NC291003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Internal Security Forces Director General Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman met at 1000 today with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his residence in Tripoli to discuss the question of the Internal Security Forces replacing the Syrian forces in the centers they will vacate.

Immediately on his arrival in Tripoli, 'Uthman chaired a security meeting attended by the northern garrison commander, Lieutenant Colonel Mahdi al-Haj Hasan; the city commander, Major Marwan Zayn; the judiciary detachment commander, Captain Samir Subuh; and the northern military brigade commander, Colonel Nizar 'Abd al-Qadir.

Karami Statement Following Meeting

NC291252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Internal Security Forces Director General Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman has called on former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, with whom he held a 30-minute meeting at his home. After the meeting, former Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I would like to recall that the request for the ADF to leave some areas in Tripoli was made by certain groups. The ADF began implementing this as of yesterday but in an unexpected manner, causing people to wonder over the reasons for this action at this particular time.

However, this does not prevent me from asking on behalf of the citizens that since it was we who wished and asked for this step, why should there be confusion and why should we fight and race to occupy the centers vacated? The interests of Tripoli, the security of its citizens, and cooperation for their welfare can only be achieved by trust among us and by serious and conscious work.

Therefore, the Northern Coordination Committee decided that these centers should be vacated and handed over to the Internal Security Forces. This will eliminate the reasons of fear of some or the fervor of others. Hence, victory will be for the interest of Tripoli, as we wish and want.

I must affirm that this country cannot rest and feel assured before armed manifestations are eliminated, arms are controlled, and armed men are withdrawn. This alone can make the people feel assured and attend to their work. We would like to draw attention to the fact that the economic situation is deteriorating and it is not permissible to ignore it. What should be provided first is security and stability.

Therefore, I greatly hope that all parties will respond to the decision and that these centers will be vacated for the Internal Security Forces. We all recall that some have always stressed this request while the others had no objection. Why then should we retreat from this goal and this objective when the opportunity arose? There is no justification for this as long as we are all one family in Tripoli, and our duty dictates that we should be loyal to our family and to respond to its interests and welfare. [end recording]

Diplomatic Sources on Four Stages of Withdrawal

NC290730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Well informed diplomatic sources in Washington have indicated that Robert McFarlane, who is expected to depart for the Middle East today, will present new U.S. ideas dealing with the declaration of a timetable for final withdrawals from Lebanon in four stages as follows: 1) The withdrawal up to the Al-'Awwali River. 2) The withdrawal up to Az-Zahrani. 3) The withdrawal up to the Litani. 4) The withdrawal up to the international boundaries between Lebanon and Israel.

However, the diplomatic sources indicated that this operation is linked with similar withdrawals by the Syrian side.

Demonstrations, Strikes Continue in South

NC281811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] There are demonstrations, general strikes, and tension in the south, particularly on the banks of the Al-'Awwali River from Sidon up to western Al-Biqa'. These things are happening because of the Israeli army's ultimatum that the party's military centers in the area south of the Al-'Awwali be closed. The demonstrations are still going on.

A party spokesman said contacts are underway with the Israeli

army to settle this issue. According to correspondents' reports, the Israeli forces cut the road leading to Jazzin, and have been placed on alert. All roads in the Jazzin area were closed this afternoon.

Reports say that Israel issued an ultimatum that if the demonstrations do not stop it will resort to force to disperse them. Israeli military sources said that the Israeli forces east of Sidon detained a number of people when they began to burn tires and block roads. An Israeli military source said that the party forces set up bases in the areas controlled by the Israeli Army. He said that because these parties did not coordinate with the Israeli army, they were asked to evacuate their base in (Kafr Thaluth). He said that contacts are underway to evacuate this center.

Halt to Strike Asked

NC291036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Forces has stated the following:

Following the meetings and contacts held throughout yesterday between the Lebanese Forces southern sector command and the Israeli forces command and as a result of the positive and cordial atmosphere in which these contacts were conducted, the Lebanese Forces this morning asked the inhabitants to call off the strike and to open the roads to facilitate the continuation of the contacts.

The Lebanese Forces are confident that it will be possible to achieve a situation that ensures the interests of the Lebanese and does not undermine the security interests of the Israeli forces.

KUNA on ADF Withdrawal, Israeli Moves in South

LD281959 Kuwait KUNA in English 1759 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, July 28 (KUNA) — Two surprise moves were reported Thursday by the Syrian-supplied Arab Deterrent Force in northern Lebanon and the Israeli occupation troops in the south.

Reports reaching here from the provincial north capital of Tripoli said that Arab Deterrent Forces today pulled from all positions inside the city triggering a multitude of political and security speculations.

The move, according to the reports, caught unaware the political leadership in the city, including former Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami who, together with former President Sulayman Faranjiyah and Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt, has set up recently the National Salvation Front with the avowed aim of foiling the Lebanese-Israeli accord on foreign troops withdrawal.

The Syrian withdrawal included such strategic positions as the municipal stadium, the Tripoli tower and the city's southern entrance to less important posts.

The reports added that local population were concerned that the development might be related to a fresh round of disturbances following the events of the past two days when the official customs office was set ablaze and arms were seized from some members of the Internal Security Force.

The unexpected Syrian move coincided with similar reports from the southern Lebanese city of Sidon where Israeli occupation troops were reported Thursday to have moved against their close ally, the rightist "Lebanese forces" militias.

The Israelis have suddenly decided to seal off all paramilitary barracks and posts of the Lebanese Forces and the Phalange Party in all towns and villages of southern Lebanon and to ban any armed presence of elements from the two groups.

Rightist Phalange militias were reported to have called for a general strike Thursday in protest against the Israeli decision.

Local reports said that the strike has been partially observed by the chain of villages east of Sidon with Christian majority where roads were blocked with burning car tyres and raised banners expressing Phalange mistrust in "the defenders of Christians in Lebanon" and "the way normalisation" is being effected by Israel.

The Israelis gave a 24-hour ultimatum to the Lebanese Forces to close down all military barracks and military posts and offices and Israeli soldiers in the south were seen in a state of maximum alert assuming combat positions along the Gezeen Road, east of Sidon.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, the two surprise developments were the centre of discussions Thursday at the Presidential Palace between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan.

Following the meeting, the Lebanese premier withheld any comment on either development.

But Republican Palace sources expected that the newly-appointed U.S. Presidential envoy to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane will arrive in the area by the middle of next week and that the envoy will make his first stop either in Damascus or Tel Aviv.

The sources concluded that the American envoy may shuttle between the region's capitals to puruse the intricate question of foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon.

TISHRIN Chief Editor Assails 'Arafat

WA281628 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 2 Jul 83 pp 1,11

[Part I of Chief Editor 'Amid Khuli Article: "'Arafat and Us"]

[Text] First of all — and despite the bitterness and pain "'Arafatism" has left behind in the Palestinian national struggle march, and despite its devastating effects on Arab action as a whole, and despite the "policy of no-policy" and the "stand of no-stand" — both of which have entangled the Palestinian cause and caused the organization to be afflicted in effect with a case of methodological and ideological vertigo, an affliction which seems to be affecting friends and allies alike — despite all of that, Syria refuses to be a party to 'Arafat's struggle with one of the factions and especially the mother faction of Fatah.

Syria refuses to quarrel with an individual no matter how hard that individual tries to stand above the rest throughout this heroic nation. The reason for that refusal is that Syria is bigger in stature than any individual. That individual is trying to evade the reality of the conflict by making Syria a party to that conflict so that Arabs and the world willforget that the basic conflict is between 'Arafat and Fatah and its leadership — a leadership that shared with 'Arafat in the founding of Fatah and that witnessed its establishment organizationally and methodologically.

Syria will not help anyone realize these quixotic dreams so that individual might increase his stature by making Syria a foe of his. Syria is above such disputes, for when it comes to Syria's greater cause, all individuals become midgets no matter how much their egos have been inflated in order to ride roughshod over the cause.

The root of the problem, as has become apparent, is Fatah itself and is within Fatah. The principal observations made by the Fatah leadership were made in the face of practices which contradicted, politically and organizationally, the requirement set forth by the Palestinian decisionmaking body as far as positions and directions are concerned. Such practices also contradicted the political program of the movement and the decisions of its various bodies with respect to a [Middle East] settlement and to dealing with the suspect plans that have been proposed. That is especially important in view of what happened in Beirut and in view of the lessons learned from the Israeli invasion, as well as in view of the Reagan plan, which led to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, which in effect meant entrusting Husayn with the task of selling out the cause.

Up to this point Syria has had nothing to do with what has happened and what is happening within Fatah. What is happening is an internal incident which has the characteristics of a popular uprising, an uprising which blames 'Arafat for digressing from the basic policies of Fatah and for his alterations of the decisions of the Palestinian bodies. Those decisions had to do with the Middle East conflict and the ways of settling it.

'Arafat thought at the outset that the extent of the opposition, which he calls a "mutiny," was easy to deal with, and he thus decided to liquidate it militarily. He refused all efforts at democratic negotiations called for in the decisions adopted by the Palestinian bodies and especially that of Fatah. However, he soon discovered exactly what contradicted his original belief — that is, he found out that the opposition had a large base which included almost all of Fatah [forces] in Al-Biqa' and perhaps outside of Al-Biqa'.

He also discovered that the political and theoretical points made by Fatah leaders in Al-Biqa' represented wide aspirations within the ranks of Palestinian fighters. These points in turn gained the sympathy of the leadership of other Palestinian factions, which have totally refused to resort to nonnegotiation as a way of settling the dispute.

All these factions, with Syria in the forefront, have asked that 'Arafat avoid engaging in a fight and a bloody elimination and instead resort to democratic dialogue and a search for organized, political ways out of the problem in such a way as to ensure the unity of Fatah and that of the PLO. In this respect the problem of having 'Arafat as the head of the PLO will bring about other [negative] side effects vis-a-vis the unity of the organization and Palestinian national unity as a whole. 'Arafat, it appears, has decided to pursue such an eventuality in order to embarrass Syria and other Palestinian factions.

Therefore, instead of heeding the Palestinian and Syrian calls which emphasize the necessity of a dialogue between himself and his comrades and a return to the organized principles and the establishment of others which would bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict in accordance with the political programs of the organization and its decisions, instead of that, as is well known, he took advantage of the meeting with President al-Asad, a meeting which took place after intensive mediation and intervention on the part of most of the Arab brothers, and came out of it to issue declarations concerning the elimination of the entire military and political body of the Fatah leadership, which was leading the opposition in order to pave the way for a military end to the conflict. By so doing he conveyed the impression that Syria was behind these declarations and further that such declarations were inspired by President al-Asad. In this respect one has to keep in mind the strength which the president represents nationally and his struggling role in leading the Arab action and the Palestinian cause.

It is no secret that these declarations had a stunning impact and that they contradicted the necessity of fulfilling the Palestinian, Syrian, and Arab wishes for reasoning and logic and for democratic ways to settle the dispute by resorting to established principles in order to define the scope and content of that settlement and in order to guarantee the unity and adhesion of Fatah and also in order to take account of the known struggle of its leadership.

The conflict eventually became public, as has become apparent to all of us, and all the above decisions were rejected by 'Arafat. He insisted on a military solution and on settling the dispute by spilling Palestinian blood. He decided on that course when he recognized that matters were slipping out of his hand and that his calculations were not totally accurate.

He insisted on a military solution and went to Al-Biqa' and to the north in order to lead the fight against Fatah personally. He soon realized, however, that a military solution in his favor was a

hopeless task and that fighting as an option was rejected and condemned by all cadres of Fatah and its leadership.

When Syria insisted on its rejection of the bloody option and warned of pursuing such a course and when it insisted on the necessity of going back to the democratic option as the sole way for solving the crisis, that is, when 'Arafat became convinced that Syria would not allow the use of force in the Palestinian arena, at that point 'Arafat became enraged and resorted to acccusations and slander against Syria and its courageous army, the army [illegible]h is singlehandedly shouldering the responsibility and which is utilizing everything at its disposal against the Zionist enemy.

In addition to that there were also his foolish accusations about "Syrian aggression" when in fact he was being embraced by the arms of Syria and when both Syria and its army were protecting him against the possibility of their taking revenge.

We clearly understood 'Arafat's accusations, and the nature and motives behind such accusations were also known to us.

Briefly, then, what we see is a way to try to evade facing the problem and the reality brought about by 'Arafat's policies and his rejected methods. It is a way of escaping responsibililty and it symbolizes failure, which in turn indicates his inability to split Fatah, an action which he was counting on so that he might have one faction totally under his control.

He is thus using Syria's name in that internal Fatah conflict in order to deceive tha Arabs and the world by making them think that the conflict involves Syria and not his policies and positions, policies and positions which have led to divisions in Fatah. The conflict then involves Fatah and is within Fatah and is with his comrades in Fatah who have their own points of view and their own political and theoretical suggestions.

It is clear that 'Arafat's idea of "Syrian aggression" is an attempt by him to cover up his failure in containing the dispute and his inability to secure an outcome in his favor. Thus, he had to shift the responsibility of what was happening within Fatah to Syria. In this fashion he had hoped that Syria would then become the issue — Syria the struggling country, Syria which is northern Palestine — and in effect it would become a party to the conflict with 'Arafat. By so doing he had hoped to provoke Syria to fight him so as to protect its wounded honor. In this respect he was also counting on the likely reaction — something which did not happen — of trying to provoke its army by attacking its stand and ultimately achieving what he was planning to implement. However, Syria did not give him the chance to achieve what he wanted because it knew rather well what he was planning.

Whoever is afraid of practicing democracy in his internal institutions and with his comrades-in-arms and whoever refuses to submit to the rule of that democracy within Fatah is likely to refuse that concept and to fear it outside of Fatah and within the PLO. The same would be true with respect to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause, and this is a principle which has been proven throughout history.

Whoever rejects democratic principles and intellectual dialogue within his organization is surely likely to reject such a method with others, all others. Such action would lead, in effect, to retreating and destroying the cause. It would also limit intellectual thought among the fighters and people and at the end lead the organization away from the objectives, initial principles, and program of action which have been adopted by its various institutions.

The principal problem, which 'Arafat does not have the courage to face or even just think about, is that what is happening within Fatah is a result of some actions rather than the problem of the opposition per se. And the issue is political first and foremost and is related to the political program which 'Arafat has imposed on Fatah and which he is trying to force on the entire Palestinian action. That is the reason for what is happening within Fatah and hence the political uprising was a logical outcome of that.

Any solution for this crisis should start by treating the causes as opposed to treating or dealing with the outcome. Doing the latter could only lead to a form of dodging it, with all that that implies in terms of side effects and devastating results. Syria will not permit any solution which might constitute a threat to the PLO and its unity. Furthermore, the PLO's cause is Syria's ultimate cause, which it has paid for with blood and martydom. Syria will never tamper with such a cause, especially since the elimination of that cause is a valued and declared Israeli-American objective.

Syria will remain above entering into a dispute with individuals however hard they try to negate the Syrian sacrifices. Syria refuses such petty quarrels with little individuals and it will concentrate its efforts on preparing and building its own forces in such a way so as to ensure the means and resources for protecting the basic cause, that of Palestine which others have chosen to ignore.

They should always remember that attempts to increase one's stature do not make a giant.

Mashariqah on Lebanon, Salvation Front, Fatah

JN281708 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jul (SANA) — Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has said that the contract of submission the United States is seeking to impose is a link in the chain of the capitulatory solutions to the Palestinian question.

During a meeting with the students of the university training camp near Aleppo, Mashariqah reiterated Syria's categorical rejection of this agreement due to its dangers for Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab nation.

Comrade Mashariqah greeted the Lebanese National Salvation Front and stressed that it is inspired only by the Lebanese people and their national leaderships to foil the agreement, prevent the agent Phalangist Party's control, and expel the Zionist occupation.

Comrade Mashariqah reiterated Syria's support for the Palestinian fighters' unity. He pointed out that Syria has supported the Fatah movement since its birth in 1965 on Syrian territory.

Mashariqah said that Syria fought alone in Lebanon to defend the Lebanese people and the Palestinian resistance at a time when Arabs in Amman, Baghdad, and Cairo were either silent, hesitant, or outbidding and from whom we did not hear more than statements. He added that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad seeks to achieve a strategic balance with the enemy and that it has made great achievments in this regard. He stressed that the road is difficult, but the Syrian Arab people will continue along this road until the Arab nation's objectives are achieved.

AL-BA'TH on 'Zionist Scheme' Against Hebron

JN290932 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "With the Events" column and under the headline "Hebron's Crime and the Zionist Terrorist Series," *Al-Ba'th* says: The hideous crime perpetrated by the Zionist settlers against the students of Hebron University last Tuesday is not a coincidence. It is part of a clear criminal scheme aimed at mobilizing the Zionist settlers to carry out terrorist operations against Hebron's sons and Arab citizens to scare them and evict them from their land to facilitate the seizure of land and then to populate them with new Zionist settlers as a prelude to annexing the whole occupied West Bank.

As it is known to everybody, and especially to our Arab masses, the Zionist conspiratorial scheme to Judaize Hebron is not new. Its basic formula was prepared a long time ago. It was reactivated after the setback of June 1967 and was put into action after terrorist Begin assumed power in Israel a few years ago. This scheme reached its climax at the beginning of the present year, especially in the middle of this month, when the Zionist occupation authorities decided to consider Hebron a military area. They restricted traveling to and from it without a military permit to isolate the city from the other cities of occupied Palestine, especially the West Bank. Thus, this will make it easy for them to implement the criminal Zionist scheme that is aimed at evicting Hebron's sons.

Conditional Withdrawal Timetable Prepared

TA291000 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0945 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Israel is ready in principle to present a timetable for the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon; however, it would not act according to this timetable if the Syrians and the terrorists would stay in Lebanon. This was said this morning by political sources in Jerusalem to our political correspondent 'Oz Frenkel. The same sources noted that actually there is nothing new in the statement by Foreign Minister Shamir that Israel's withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains is the first step toward a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Chief of Staff on Withdrawal, Redeployment

TA290725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that we do not have to be deployed in the same places we reached at the end of the war. In the central sector there are no alternatives, he added. In the western sector, however, the situation is different, and the IDF is in the midst of preparations for a redeployment there. Our correspondent Shalom Oren brings the chief of staff's comments:

[Begin recording] [Levi] We have a green light to carry out these plans, and if my evaluation of the situation is that we do not have to stay there, then following the coordination and what happens in the field, we will do it as soon as possible. In the army, we will act in order to implement this decision, concerning preparations in the field as well as talks and meetings, in order to bring about a situation enabling us to redeploy.

I have already made it clear — and I would like to reiterate this here — that there is no assumption that quiet will prevail after this redeployment, or that the terrorist organizations and the Lebanese who aided them, or carried out the attacks themselves, will say, okay, we will stop the attacks. [end recording]

Levi Denies Intention To Partition Lebanon

TA281551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said today that Israel will do all it can to reduce the danger of a flare-up with Syria in Lebanon. However, Israel does not intend to prevent Syria from getting bogged down there, up to its neck even. Levi was speaking at Kefar Hamaccabiyya, and our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav recorded some of his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Nadav] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi thinks that according to U.S. assessments up to last week, and those of the Syrians in general, Israel's situation in Lebanon is static, and it will not move unless it is given permission to do so. However, it has emerged that on matters of security, Israel does not wait for the permission of others, but acts according to its own considerations and interests.

[Levi] Therefore, we decided as we did — not that we ever planned — as we were accused — to divide Lebanon in two, one part under Syria's influence, and the other Israel's. No. We signed an agreement to evacuate all of Lebanon provided that all other forces also do so and that Lebanon would regain its sovereignty, because Lebanese sovereignty is linked with the security of our settlements. [end recording]

Views Syrian Problem

TA281346 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says Israel will do its best to reduce to the minimum the danger of a confrontation with Syria, but will let Syria entangle itself in Lebanon up to its neck. In an appearance at the building contractors club, Minister Levi added it should be remembered we are not doing anyone else's job,and we cannot continue to be the police officer in Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil cannot demand that Israel be the overseer of matters in Lebanon while he himself does not even sign the agreement achieved with Israel.

This was a report by our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar.

Zaq Commentary On Redeployment Plan

TA281226 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 28 Jul 83 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "If..."]

[Text] There is something paradoxical in the plan now being formed in Washington that Israel would clear all of the coastal area in Lebanon up to the international border and will remain opposite the Syrian posts in the eastern sector until the Syrian Army withdraws from the Al-Biqa'.

The paradox is that if Israel had carried out "the big plan" in Lebanon, it would not have come to a confrontation with the Syrian Army and would not have reached the edges of the Al-Biqa' opposite the posts of the Syrian Army, and there would not have been any need to condition the evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon upon the evacuation of the Syrian Army from the Al-Biqa'. It was the plan called the "big" one which was limited to the coastal section of Lebanon while "the small plan" — of creating a security zone of 40-50 km — was the one that created the confrontation with the Syrians and brought the IDF to stand opposite the Syrian Army posts in the Al-Biqa'.

The withdrawal of the Syrian Army from the Al-Biqa' ha become the condition for an IDF withdrawal of the same section, as was stated in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which received the blessing and signature of the United States. Now the U.S. Administration is trying to separate the two sections and create the impression of a "momentum" in implementing the agreement, instead of the impression of a freeze which has prevailed until now. If the Peace for Galilee war would have been carried out according to the "big plan" lines, Israel would not have reached the political goal of removing the Syrians from the

Al-Biqa'. Also, if during all the months of negotiations with Lebanon the United States would have negotiated simultaneously with Syria as well, we would not have come to the present freeze, which the Reagan administration is trying to thaw now by trips to and from Washington, in order to create the image of momentum, which does not exist anywhere but in the redeployment of the IDF along the Al-'Awwali River.

IDF Foils Syrian Advance Attempts

TA281120 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 28 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The Syrians yesterday made another attempt, similar to that of last week's, to improve their positions in the Al-Biqa' along the confrontation line with the IDF. A Syrian unit advanced in the early hours of the morning toward the IDF-controlled area near the village of Kuk in the north of the eastern sector, and its soldiers began retrenching and establishing positions. An IDF unit tried to push the Syrians back behind the lines. The Syrians were stubborn and refused to evacuate the area. IDF tanks were called to the spot mainly in order to pose a threat to the Syrian force, and only after firing in the air did the Syrians withdraw. The IDF then destroyed the positions the Syrians had begun establishing. Military elements last night explained this phenomenon as an attempt to improve the lines along a border which is not based on any agreement or [word illegible]. Local incidents occur sometimes around these attempts, but these should not be seen as indicating that the area is heating up.

Schiff Discusses IDF Budget Problems

TA181548 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 18 Jul 83 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "The IDF: The Safe Is Empty"]

[Text] A war is costly, and not only in human lives. It also costs enormous sums of money, and especially so when it is a war that is difficult to end. The war in Lebanon was intended to solve problems and cut down on security outlays. Instead it involved Israel in enormous expenses and the end is not yet in sight. When it came time to pay, the IDF faced severe problems. The Finance Ministry claims that the bill that was submitted is not its responsibility. There are huge gaps — billions of shekels — between what is asked by the defense establishment and what the treasury is ready to give.

Today the argument is centered around the question of how much the IDF stay in Lebanon costs, but no one can say how long we might stay there. Earlier the argument was about how much the war cost us in direct expenses (actually what is discussed is the expense during the fighting stage, since the war is not over yet). At the end of the fighting, the IDF presented the treasury with an estimate in which it evaluated that the expenses in shekels and free [hofshi] foreign currency reached a sum of 32-33 billion shekels. Finance people in the defense establishment noted that this sum does not include expenses due to implementing the lessons of the war which call for many changes and corrections. For instance, after destroying the Syrian missile batteries, secrets of the Air Force were probably revealed. Therefore, investments should be made quickly to find new solutions for antiaircraft fighting.

The treasury on the other hand presented its own estimate. Its experts decided that it would be responsible for only 15-16 billion shekels. A compromise was reached after a long argument in the Cabinet and 22.5 billion sheks (in shekels and free foreign currency) were recognized as the responsibility of the IDF in the above-mentioned period. Passing the sums to the IDF began in the last fiscal year. In 1982, the IDF received 13 billion shekels; this year it received 6.5 billion shekels, and in the 1984 budget it will receive the remaining 3 billion shekels.

The argument now is focused on the expenses for the IDF stay in Lebanon. There is a distinct difference between the two kinds of expenses. While the actual war expenses can be stretched over a period of years, the expenses of staying cannot. In this area most of the money is needed immediately — that is for building reinforcements, for paving roads or airports, or as salary increases. In the case of the stay as well, the IDF presented only an estimate of the expenses. It is not yet known how long the IDF will stay in Lebanon, along what lines it will be deployed, and whether there would not be additional expenses as a result of sudden alerts, such as the one that took place a few months ago when the Syrian Army held a big exercise.

A more accurate estimate can be made for the first third of the current fiscal year — April-July. About 2 weeks ago the IDF presented its estimate for the expenses of its stay in Lebanon during these 4 months: 6.5 billion shekels. The Finance Ministry, on the other hand, claims that it could only afford to allocate 2.5 billion shekels. The treasury rejected entire items from the IDF's estimate. For instance, the IDF spent millions of shekels for reinforcements. The treasury claims that this should be absorbed in the regular defense budget, despite the fact that the expense was due to the new reality in Lebanon. The treasury is also not prepared to recognize the damages the IDF incurred in Lebanon due to winter weather conditions, or in the additional manpower needed because of the stay there. It seems that the IDF was forced to add more military people and civilian workers — for example more reservists,more cooks, more drivers, and so on.

The argument does not end with the estimate for the first 4 months. If the IDF stays in Lebanon until the end of the current fiscal year, it would spend in Lebanon, according to its experts, about 15-16 billion shekels. This is an initial estimate and it dows not include expenses involved in our stay in Lebanon in foreign currency from U.S. aid. We have already seen that those estimates have a tendency to jump upward. We mentioned previously the example of the alert a few months ago. Other unexpected expenses occurred when the number of attacks on the IDF soldiers traveling along the roads increased and there was a need to cut down on bus traveling and increase the number of helicopter flights, which are much more expensive. At the same time the patrols in "soft" vehicles were cut down. Instead more armored halftracks and tanks are being seen in the patrols. This is a significant change budget-wise, since it calls for many more "engine hours" on the tanks.

The estimate of 15-16 billion shekels is quite vague, since to this day it is not clear what sort of line the IDF would erect along the Al-'Awwali River — if and when it withdraws to it. It might be the usual line of posts, or a line that is intended to stop a regular army and which would include various obstacles. Or it might be a line that is only intended to prevent infiltration of terrorists [fences, dirt roads, and so on). The difference between each of these lines might amount to a billion shekels.

At present the IDF is in quite a strange situation budget-wise. Formally everyone was ordered not to spend over a certain amount. However, in reality, many limits were broken. It seems inevitable that certain other missions, which were already approved in the present work plan, will have to be canceled or postponed to another budget year. Another solution is for the IDF to continue to use its reserves which are already under the red line in many areas. There are those experts who claim that there is almost no important item that is not in short supply since the war.

The IDF is demanding a quick decision regarding its expenses in Lebanon; however it seems that the treasury is not interested in a quick decision. Because of its deficit, it will probably postpone the decision as much as possible. Aridor would have to use, in the end, the slogan of his predecessor Yig'al Horowitz: 'You may be right, but I do not have the money!' Therefore, it seems that one way or another Israel will find itself in the end going to Washington on this issue as well as to ask for aid in financing the war and the stay in Lebanon. And whoever is asking from the rich should, usually, also accept his opinion on the subject.

In conclusion, the problem of the war expenses will be resolved by means of a compromise in the end. The IDF is right in claiming that this war is expensive. However, because of just that, IDF expenses in other areas — in which, in my opinion, there is a terrible waste — should be carefully examined. One area in which this is very much needed is in the affairs of manpower, in issuing ranks and in concealed unemployment.

IDF Spokesman Denies Ultimatum Given to Phalangists

TA281446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman has denied the report that the IDF gave the Phalangists an ultimatum to evacuate their bases in southern Lebanon by 1700 today. The IDF spokesman's announcement said it was only demanded that the Lebanese Forces evacuate a small base in Kafr Falus, east of Sidon, because its establishment was not coordinated with the IDF. The IDF spokesman said it was made clear to those concerned that we would not permit any activity not coordinated with IDF headquarters. Earlier, the Lebanese radio stations in Beirut claimed that besides the base in Kafr Falus, the IDF also demanded that the Phalangists evacuate a base in An-Nabatiyah. The broadcasts said that the area IDF commander threatened to evacuate the bases by force if they were not evacuated voluntarily. This morning in southern Lebanon Christians demonstrated, blocked roads, burned tires, and rang church bells. As stated, the IDF has denied issuing any ultimatum.

POST Analyzes IDF Position On Phalangists

TA290646 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Middle East affairs correspondent David Bernstein]

[Text] The stern warning served by the IDF on the Phalange-dominated Lebanese Forces militia in South Lebanon yesterday has reinforced the impression, created by last week's cabinet decision to redeploy in Lebanon, that Israel is now determined to place its own best interests first — irrespective of past allegiances or commitments.

Last week's decision has been bitterly condemned by the Phalange, who fear that an Israeli withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf will lead to the ascendancy there of the Syrian-backed Druze militia under Walid Junblatt and further destabilize the already extremely shaky regime of President Amin al-Jumayyil in Beirut.

But Israel has nevertheless decided to redeply, irrespective of the effect this may have on the political balance in Lebanon, or on its erstwhile alliance with the Phalange.

It has finally been recognized that Israel's need to extricate itself as far as possible from the Lebanese quagmire and reduce IDF casualties must take precedence over all else.

Yesterday's warning to the Phalange that they would not be given a free rein in the Israeli-controlled south, coupled with the actual closure of at least one Phalange base in the area, is a logical extension of this new policy based on Israeli self-interest.

Israel's interest in Lebanon today would appear to lie no longer with the Phalange in Beirut, now that the dream of a united Lebanon under a powerful pro-Israeli Phalange controlled government appears to have been irrevocably shattered.

Rather, it would appear to lie with the local population in the south, particularly the majority Shi'ites, who share a common interest in keeping the PLO out and maintaining some form of informal goodneighbourly relationship.

To foster this relationship, it would seem that Israel must distance itself frosm the Phalange, loathed and feared by the Shi'ites who make up some 80 percent of the population in the south.

Yesterday's decision would appear to be a move in that direction, serving as an unmistakable signal to those who would like to cooperate with Israel in southern Lebanon that its past association and alliance with the Phalange need not be an obstacle.

French Weekly Reveals Arms Sales to Iran

TA281107 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 28 Jul 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report by correspondent in France]

[Text] Paris — New documents pointing to the supply of sophisticated Israeli arms to the Islamic administration in Iran, with the agreement of the United States, and through the company of

Brothers (Andrei and Jamy Fridl) from Herzliyya, were published today in the weekly *Canard Enchaine*.

Under the headline "Khomeyni Persists in Doing Deals With Jerusalem," the weekly, which has reliable sources in the French administration, prints a copy of an arms deal between the (Candal) Holding Company Ltd., registered in Liberia and belonging to the (Fridl) brothers and the Islamic Republic. The contract, which bears the date of 6 January 1983, includesamong other things the supply of 200 Sidewinder missles, 10 (Lau) anti-tank missiles launchers, Hercules planes engines, 200,000 machine-gun bullets, and 40,000 mortar shells. The contract, worth $21 million, bears the signature of John Use, the company's export manager. It is thought that these documents were leaked to the weekly through the French Foreign Ministry, who is currently waging a propaganda war with Iran.

The paper gives details on the connections between the (Fridl) brothers and the Deputy Director General of Defense Sales, Tzvi Royter, who is responsible for authorizing arms deals with Iran. "Tzvi Royter gives official coverage to (Fridl's) arms deals with Tehran. He enables them to get arms from the stock or the surplus of Israel with U.S. authorization. During 1981-1982,the (Fridl) brothers supplied Iran with electronic equipment, communications equipment, spare parts for tanks, and engines for Hercules planes," the paper writes.

Burg Reiterates Settlement Determination

TA281647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg is calling for coexistence among the residents of Judaea and Samaria and is promising that Hebron's Jewish quarter will indeed be built. The interior minister spoke during a memorial ceremony for those killed in the 1929 massacres which was held in the Hebron cemetery this afternoon. Our correspondent Alon Disqin was there and recorded Dr Burg's remarks:

[Begin Burg recording] We are bound to have coexistence and this means people must be aware that the blood of citizens and Jews in this country cannot be shed. The state should fulfill the tasks of defense and building. Qiryat Arba' is being built and the Jewish quarter will be built. Anything that takes place in this country has strong repercussions, also among the people who do not like us. We must find the appropriate answer for the hatred of Israel through constructive [last word in English] building. Building rather than destruction — this is the answer of the Israeli people and the Israeli Government. [end recording]

'AL HAMISHMAR on Meaning of Hebron Incident

TA281543 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 28 Jul 83 p 3

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Massacre at the University — a Warning Sign"]

[Text] The terrorist attack on the Islamic College of Hebron is not just a severe escalation of the security situation in the territories, but it is a warning of the dangerous crossroads Israeli policy in the territories is approaching.

Almost no one would dispute the fact that Israel has vital interests in the territories, especially in Judaea and Samaria, and it must safeguard them in any future political arrangement. Israel cannot return to the situation prior to the 6-day war when a long and winding border of hostility posed a potential danger of destruction.

After that great war there was a belief that this dangerous situation would not happen again. A wise policy that looked for ways to win the hearts of the territories' residents, and contacts with those leaders who were considered most popular, made the psychological burden of occupation lighter, while also laying the basis for the hope that in future political arrangements the residents of the territories would be sympathetic and interested in maintaining an open border with the State of Israel, a border of friendship and cooperation and not a closed border of hate and hostile acts.

It cannot be known yet which terrorists committed the vile crime at Hebron University, but it is very bad that the potential suspects, and in the eyes of many, the main suspects, are among the extreme fanatical circles in Israel. It might turn out that the massacre at the college was a result of internal tension — part of the current crisis in the PLO following the mutiny in the Al-Biqa'. Less than a week before the bloody attack there was a loud argument between 'Arafat supporters and opponents, and a student who insulted 'Arafat received a "treatment" for his hand until it almost broke. Whatever the results of the investigation may be, it is absolutely clear that in the eyes of the Hebronites, and in the eyes of the West Bank residents in general, the murder was committed by settlers. This certainty in the hearts of the territories' residents is a very grave danger to the real Israeli interests in the future and more than anything else it symbolizes the loss of past years' achievements.

How did we reach this point? Primarily because of the provocative settling policies — Likud style. The proof: Wherever the provocation is most severe, there the feelings of hate and the lust for revenge are deepest. Major General Refa'el Vardi, reserves, might have been right in rejecting the request of the defense minister to become the coordinator of activities in the territories saying that the settling policy of the Likud government does not leave much room for success in the job. It is clear that the first step in the right direction, to save what can still be saved, is to respond to the U.S. request to freeze the settlements and accept the Reagan plan. The longer joining the political process is postponed, the deeper the feelings of frustration and tension in the territories go, and Israel is facing the real possibility that the security situation in the territories will approach what we are familiar with in Lebanon.

However, the Civilian Administration must act according to the existing situation. And although this situation allows only very limited scope for success, something can be done, perhaps as a stopgap measure, until better days come (if they do). An indication of what should be done can be found in the desperate call of (Borhan) Ja'bari, one of the heads of a family known for its good relations with Israel, who declared: "We do not know who to appeal to." "We call on every noble person in Israel to help us."

And if the Ja'baris have no one to appeal to, what do other notables feel about Israel?

The deposed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa 'Abd an-Nabi an-Natshah, who is not at all an extremist but with whom Israel could not even talk due to the price of the provocative settlement in Hebron, could only express regret at the fact that authorities refused to let him visit the wounded in the hospital. The Hebronites learned a bad lesson from the visit of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee to Hebron. The way it boycotted the Hebronites only made it clear to them that the era of dialogue between them and Israel has come to an end. The manner of the visit increased the danger to Israel's security as was manifested in the outbursts of hatred and anger after the massacre.

Despite it, some of the public leaders in Hebron tried to meet with the defense minister or with the coordinator of activities in the territories in order to hear from them calming statements on the settling trend in Hebron. The coordinator of activities in the territories must meet the delegation and even initiate such a meeting. The painful question asked by Ja'bari — who should we appeal to? — must not be heard from others. Lately there has been a lot of talk in the Civilian Administration about renewing the dialogue with the public in the territories; now there is a chance.

The deterioration of the situation in the territories might bring Israel to the end of its road in the territories, in a way that would harm its interests in the future. The separation from the territories must come in an atmosphere of peace and friendship and not by way of separating two wrestlers, like a "separation of forces." The poisoning of the schoolgirls was the first sign. The massacre at the university is the second sign. Will there be more signs, or will we reach the end of the road?

Opinion Survey Provides Boost to Begin

TA290641 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 29 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — If elections were held today, the Likud would return 50 seats and Labour 47. This compares to June results showing 47 for Likud and 46 for Labour.

The poll was taken by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute, directed by Dr. Sara Shemer, between July 12 and 26 among a representative sample of 1,162 adults.

The National Religious Party would net five compared to six seats last time, Aguda would keep its four seats, TAMI would drop to two, Tehiya would remain at three and the Citizens Rights Movement and Shinuy would take two each, TELEM would capture one and RAKAH four seats.

Sekou Toure Opens OMVG, Urges Sahara Vote

AB281125 Paris AFP in French 0743 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 28 July (AFP) — Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, stated on Wednesday that holding a referendum on self-determination is the only "effective and radical" solution to the Western Sahara problem. Speaking at the opening session of the Gambian River Development Organization (OMVG) summit, the Guinean head of state also urged the OAU to "accelerate the process, already decided upon by the organization, which will result in a final settlement of the issue, and to fix without delay a date for the referendum on self-determination. He added that such a plebescite "should be preceded by a cease-fire."

The president further urged the pan-African organization to "ensure by all means the defense of the brotherly people of Chad and the survival of their inheritance [words indistinct]."

President Sekou Toure also asserted that the domination of South Africa over Namibia was "an insult" to the United Nations and Africa, and called upon the OAU to "very urgently" consider a solution to the problem that might involve forcing Namibian independence.

Mr Sekou Toure further urged the OAU to search for appropriate solutions to the conflicts in the Horn of Africa which make use of negotiations as a first step toward a peaceful settlement.

The Guinean head of state concluded by asserting that the problems of Africa could and should be solved by the African states.

The OMVG, whose fifth summit opened in Dakar on Wednesday, consists of Gambia, Senegal, Guinea, and now Guinea-Bissau, which was officially admitted to the organization on Wednesday. The summit was attended by heads of state from all its member countries.

Dakar Reports Opening

AB281140 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Gambian River Development Organization is a great hope for the 13 million people of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, and Senegal. The implementation of its projects is one of the conditions for the development of the four states. This is the finding of Ibrahim Bayo, our special correspondent, who has just attended the opening of the fifth summit of the organization. the ceremony was highlighted by the speeches of Presidents Abdou Diouf, Nino Viera, Dawda Jawara, and Sekou Toure, Bayo reports:

The OMVG is a remarkable economic tool. Its projects affect 13 million people, of whom 1 and 1/2 million peasants live along the river's basin. Hence, since 1965, when it was set up, it has represented hope for these people. Beyond this hope, President Abdou Diouf believes, the entire equation for development in the Sahel countries rests squarely on managing waterways in order to avoid losses:

[Begin Diouf recording] There is a need for us to retain the 1,500 mm of rainfall a year, of which 98 to 99 percent is wasted through streams and through evaporation, in order to rationally distribute this during the dry season according to human and farming needs. [passage omitted] [end recording]

To this fact, President Dawda Jawara added the need for the development of smaller projects as well as the construction of bid dams within the OMVG program. He added that in the face of great difficulties in finding funds to finance these big projects and the impatience of our people, the small projects are an indispensable solution:

[Begin Jawara recording in English] This constitutes a great threat to our social economic development plan and is no small danger to our policy of ensuring food self-sufficiency of our peoples. It is therefore important and urgent that in the usual African tradition of solidarity and brotherhood, we continue to strive for the rapid realization of the (?first) projects in our plan and integrated development program of the OMVG. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau, the new OMVG member, expressed satisfaction with the benefits it could derive from the implementation of such projects. President Nino Vieira therefore stressed the complementarity of the resources of the four countries. He said their harnessing would enable them to accelerate the development of the subregion.

All these points were noted by the current chairman of the OMVG, President Sekou Toure, who is convinced that development can only be achieved in peace. He stressed the need to accelerate the entire studies by taking into account suggestions by the financial backers in order to make the OMVG achieve the expectations of the 13 million people. But to achieve this, he said, there is also the need to follow principles:

[Begin Toure recording] As for our people, they are constantly demanding that we obstinately pursue our objectives. They are already conscious of the positive impact which these objectives could have on their living conditions. We must therefore be consistent with ourselves. We must be and remain men of principles at all times. We must rigorously be faithful to the objectives of our peoples. We must be men of action through the concretization of our common decisions. [end recording]

MAURITANIA

Minnih Returns From Talks in Senegal, Comments

AB281800 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to Nouakchott last night after leading the Mauritanian delegation to the fourth session of the joint Senegal-Mauritania commission. He made the following statement to the press upon arrival.

[Begin Minnih recording] I have returned from Dakar where I led the Mauritanian delegation to the fourth session of the joint Senegal-Mauritania commission. The deliberations at this session were held under excellent conditions based on perfect mutual understanding and good material organization. The profound examination of all the aspects of cooperation enabled us positively to take stock of our relations and to define the prospects of future cooperation in the administrative, social, cultural, economic, technical, scientific, and financial sectors. The final communique and the minutes of the deliberations reflect this fact. In this regard, I would like to congratulate the Mauritanian and Senegalese experts for the remarkable work they did in a very short time.

During my stay in Dakar, I had the honor and the opportunity to be received by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, to whom I delivered a message from his brother and friend, Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and the Mauritanian head of state. President Abdou Diouf also asked me to convey to his brother and friend, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, his fraternal and friendly congratulations and to inform the Mauritanian president of his sincere wish to preserve and to develop to greater levels the privileged relations existing between our two countries.

I also held several discussions with my colleague, Minister of State Moustapha Niasse. These discussions also centered on bilateral cooperation and current international issues, especially the Chadian issue, Western Sahara, Namibia, and the Middle East. We expressed identical views on all the issues raised. I also seized the opportunity to thank very sincerely the government and people of Senegal for the warm welcome accorded my delegation and myself during our stay in Senegal. I particularly thank my friend and brother, Moustapha Niasse. [end recording]

Joint Communique

AB281915 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Final communique issued at the end of the fourth Senegal-Mauritania Joint Cooperation Commission meeting held in Dakar 25-27 July 1983]

[Text] The fourth session of the grand Senegal-Mauritania Joint Cooperation Commission took place in Dakar 25-27 July 1983. The Mauritanian delegation was headed by Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, assisted by His Excellency Mohamed Ould Hachiou Mohamed Fall, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to Senegal and by several other top-ranking officials of the various ministries in Mauritania.

The Senegalese delegation, which was led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, was made up of Mrs Fombaye Fall Diop, minister delegate in charge of immigrants; and Bocar Diallo, the secretary of state for rural development and fisheries; as well as several other top-ranking officials.

During his stay in Senegal, Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih was received in audience by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, to whom he delivered a message of renewed friendship and fraternity from His Excellency Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The determination of the heads of state of the two countries, who are united by close ties and who share the same ideals and African aspirations, was reaffirmed with characteristic conviction by the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Senegal to the strengthening of fraternal and friendly solidarity between peoples. It is in this spirit that the discussions that Minister of State Moustapha Niusse held with Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih took place.

Within this context, the two delegations examined all areas of privileged and broad cooperation existing between Mauritania and Senegal, touching both on the cultural and social sector, as well as on the technical and economic sectors. Thus, in a constructive way, the various sections and subsections of this cooperation bearing on social affairs, youth and sports, social development, public health, the movement and settlement of people, trade, rural development, industrial development, maritime fishing, water and forest resources, information, posts and telecommunications, road transportation, housing and town development, as well as the exchange of personnel, were fully examined. The discussion of all these issues confirmed the willingness of the Mauritanian and Senegalese Governments to try hard to expand and strengthen the bilateral cooperation existing between the two countries in accordance with the aspirations of their excellencies, Presidents Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and Abdou Diouf.

On this basis, the participants of the fourth session of the Mauritania-Senegal joint commission signed a draft agreement on a cultural exchange program for 1983, 1984, and 1985. In the same way, a draft agreement negotiated by the specialists of both countries on maritime fishing will be reexamined in order to have it signed in Nouakchott during the forthcoming visit of theSenegalese secretary of state for rural development and maritime fisheries to Mauritania.

In addition, negotiations will continue in order to finalize the examination of draft agreements in the field of personnel. The two delegations agreed to hold in Nouakchott, on a date to be fixed through the diplomatic channels, the fifth session of the Joint Cooperation Commission between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Senegal. The two delegations also expressed their great satisfaction with the positive results

achieved in the execution of various aspects of fertile Mauritania-Senegal joint cooperation during the Dakar session which has just ended.

After enumerating the areas of bilateral cooperation between Mauritania and Senegal, and after defining the prospects of strengthening them on long and short term bases, the two delegations exchanged views on African and world issues which have been preoccupying the two governments.

The discussions on this topic were marked by agreement on all the points raised within the spirit of justice, peace, liberty, and progress, which is common to Mauritania and Senegal, and also by their resolved commitment to the consolidation of our regional and subregional organizations in west Africa and within the OAU, and in favor of international peace and security. In this context, the two delegations renewed the support of their respective governments for national liberation movements in southern Africa fighting against apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia and also endorsed the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their illustrious representative organ. In short, they expressed support for Africans and Arabs fighting against Zionism and apartheid.

The two delegations also expressed the hope that the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa on the Western Saharan issue will be conveniently implemented within a deadline fixed and that a national reconciliation of all the factions will come about in Chad so that peace is definitely restored to that country to enable it concentrate on its development.

The two delegations reaffirmed their pride in the Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples for the particularly positive role played in Addis Ababa by Their Excellencies Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and Abdou Diouf, the heads of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Senegal, in close collaboration with their counterparts and brothers of the subregion, in contributing to the happy settlement of the serious crisis which the continental organization has faced for several months. The two delegations also expressed their conviction that the establishment of a mutually advantageous cooperation among developed countries and the Third World for the harmonious development of all the nations of the world will come about through the establishment of a new and more just and balanced economic world order.

At the end of their deliberations, the two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the friendly and fraternal atmosphere that prevailed during the fourth session of the Grand Mauritanian -Senegalese Joint Cooperation Commission thus demonstrating the privileged nature of the traditional relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

Maj Ahmed Ould Minnih expressed his sincere thanks to the government and people of Senegal for the warm welcome accorded his delegation and himself during their stay in Senegal,and this, within the spirit of the fraternal and confident ties binding the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Republic of Senegal. Dakar, 27 July 1983.

[Signed] For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania by Ahmed Ould Minnih and for the Government of the Republic of Senegal by Moustapha Niasse.

MOROCCO

Further on Romanian Foreign Minister's Visit

Agreements Signed

LD290152 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 28 (MAP) — Morocco and Romania concluded here Wednesday two cooperation agreements in the areas of economy and technology.

The two agreements were signed by the two countries foreign affairs ministers, Mr M'hamed Boucetta and Mr Stefan Andrei at the end of the fourth meeting of the joint Morocco-Romania commission of cooperation. The two ministers also signed several documents relating to cultural cooperation.

In an exchange of speeches, the two ministers expressed satisfaction at the concluding of these agreements which would boost bilateral cooperation and develop trade exchanges between the two countries.

Concludes Visit to Rabat

LD282159 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Rabat, 28 Jul (MAP) — Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei left Rabat today following a 4-day official visit to Morocco, during which he chaired the Romanian side in the meetings of the joint Moroccan-Romanian committee for cooperation. He also had a series of talks with M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of Moroccan Government officials on various facets of cooperation between the two countries.

OAS Secretary General Arrives for Visit

LD281406 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Casablanca, Jul 28 (MAP) — Mr Alejandro Orfila, secretary general of the Organization of Latin American States (OAS) arrived here Tuesday evening, for a visit to Morocco during which he will have talks with Moroccan officials, notably with the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr M'hamed Boucetta.

ETHIOPIA

PDRY Leader Ends Visit, Leaves for Home

EA290352 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly, and his country's prime minister, left for home today after a 1-week working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. Departing from Bole International Airport this morning, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was seen off by Comrades Mengistu Haile Marian, PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army; Rikre-Selassie Wodgeress, PMAC secretary general, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and COPWE Executive Committee member; Adis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member and deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member; (Wibishet Dessie), PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member; Gesese Wolde Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and pensions commissioner; ministers, and PDRY Embassy officials and staff in Socialist Ethiopia.

During his working visit to Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade 'Ali Nasir held extensive discussions on ways of further strengthening bilateral relations and on current international issues.

KENYA

Moi on University Reopening, Retirement Ages

EA282143 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi announced today that the University of Anirobi will reopen in October this year for all the students. President Moi made the announcement at State House Road Girls High School in Nairobi where he was conducting a fund-raising in aid of the instutition. The president explained that selection for first-year students would be carried out from students who sat for the advanced-level examination in 1981. He went on to explain that those who did their advanced-level examination last year, 1982, would be selected and assigned as untrained teachers. Their selection would be carried out by the Ministry of Higher Education and the University while awaiting entrance to the university.

The University of Anirobi was closed following the 1 August 1982 disturbances.

Turning to the civil service, the president said that from now on all personnel will retire on attaining the age of 55 years, as required by the code of regulations. The president said that this will give room to students leaving institutions of higher learning. He noted with concern that there were many university graduates who were jobless while people who had attained retirment age were still working. The president observed that in May this year there were 3,000 people who were 55 years of age while last month there were 3,004 people in the civil service who had attained the retirment age. [sentence as heard]

He directed the director of personnel management to ensure that nobody continues working after attaining retirement age. He called on the civil servants who changed their birthdates so that they can continue to work to accept the realities of life.

SOMALIA

New Soviet Ambassador Presents Credentials

LD282218 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today received in his office the new Soviet ambassador to the SDR, Boris Ivanovich Ilichev, who presented his letters of credence. Speaking on the occasion, the president said: I am honored to receive your letters of credence in which your country's leaders have appointed you to be your country's ambassador to the SDR.

Challe Siad said: The SDR highly values peace and is sure that global problems, crises, and misunderstandings cannot be settled by threats and military might. The president added: Adhering to our historic policies, we have declared at many international forums our belief that international tension and confrontations can be resolved peacefully, particularly in Africa.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre added that the UN, OAU, and nonaligned charters uphold for all peoples their just right to self-determination, and the SDR is bound to respect these international charters.

Challe Siad explained in detail that the term "territorial unity" cannot apply to a state which has unjustly colonized people and usurped land by means of agreements with colonialists with common interests. The SDR president added: Territories which have been forcibly usurped by colonizers cannot be regarded as being within the framework of such a state's territorial integrity. SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said: We believe that the superpowers are internationally obliged to strive to settle all existing global crises peacefully.

The president told the ambassador that the SDR Government will render him all possible assistance in carrying out all tasks relevant to the interests of the two nations.

Also speaking on the occasion, the new Soviet ambassador to the SDR, Boris Ivanovich Ilichev, said: I am greatly honored to present to you my letters of credence under which I have been appointed as my country's ambassador to Somalia. The ambassador added that he will do everything in his power to render relations between the SDR and the USSR cordial.

Also present were SDR Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and the director of protocol, Challe Abdulhamid Ali Yusuf.

Radio Halgan Reports Civil Strife in Hargeisa

EA290406 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Reports from the capital of the northwestern region, Hargeisa, say that new tensions and confrontations have erupted in the region. The reports say that confrontations between the general public and the repressive organs of Siad Barre have erupted in many places. Reports from Hargeisa say that the ongoing confrontations have resulted in the deaths of 36 civilians and the arrest of over 200 persons. They add that the loyalist forces of Barre have savagely killed two persons in the town of Adadleh in the (Togdher) region.

Other reports coming from base of the Somali Nationalist Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces say that on 27 July 28 elders defected to the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces. The elders, who are very well known and respected among the Somali community, include Sultan Mohamed Sultan Farah. The elders defected to the SNM together with armed soldiers and their vehicles.

CHAD

Reportage on Foreign Involvement in Conflict

Documents Show Libyan Role

AB281510 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Jul (AFP) — Documents proving Libya's involvement in Chad were presented to the press on Friday by Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat. According to Mr Mahamat, the documents were seized in Abeche (600 km to the east of the Chadian capital) from the troops of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who are currently fighting the Ndjamena government. The minister specified that the documents contain figures supplied by the headquarters of the National Liberation Army [ANL] and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] on logistical support, financial aid, armament, and ammunition that has been supplied by Libya to the troops of Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chadian minister added that part of the materiel mentioned in the documents was sent from Libyan towns, mainly Sabhah, (in the south of Libya), that the financial aid was in dinars, the Libyan currency, and that some documents were signed by General Djogo, the ANL's chief of staff.

The minister added that these documents, which are "additional proof" of Libya's involvement in Chad, also prove that the GUNT planned to establish its army headquarters in Abeche, once they took the town. Abeche was recaptured from the GUNT by President Hissein Habre's troops on 12 July, following several hours of fighting against the "rebel" troops who had occupied the town with little resistance.

Bardai on Foreign 'Interference'

AB282100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Summary From Poor Reception] At the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, an ad hoc committee was entrusted with finding solutions to the Chadian conflict. A document issued by that committee at its recent meeting in Addis Ababa called for a cease-fire and an end to all interference, regardless of its source. It also appealed to the warring parties in Chad to work toward national reconciliation.

It is in the face of this decision by the OAU committee that France, the United States, and Zaire have increased their provocative acts: France has sent some military technicians to the Ndjamena regime; the United States has begun to deliver military equipment to the foreign aggressors in our country; and as for the traitor Mobutu Sese Seko, he has chosen this very moment to go to France, thus confirming what we predicted a few days ago. The dictatorial Zairian marshal's visit to Paris will be devoted mainly to Chad. In his role as the reliable representative of the CIA network in Central Africa, Mobutu's dispatch of Zairian troops into Chad is not surprising.

When one recalls that this former sergeant of the Belgian Imperial Army is facing economic difficulties in his country which are making him unpopular, one realizes the dangerous game that he has chosen to involve himself in. The Zairian despot has thus gone to give his impressions of his war adventure in Chad to his master at the Elysee. Well-informed sources in Paris indicate that the assassin of Pierre Mulele and Patrice Lumumba has cashed a check given him by the American ambassador in Kinshasa. The same sources in the French capital say that part of the American money will be used to pay the Zairian people's large national debt, while the other part will pay for the Zairian intervention in Chad. As can be seen, it is all a matter of big money being collected on the head of the martyred people of Chad.

From Paris, the handyman of the West will go on to Washington. While in the American capital, Mobutu will reaffirm his philosophy, one that will enable the American Government to take new initiatives within the framework of its (?daring) mission of destabilizing Chad. To this end, American warships are sailing near the Sudanese coast. Do the Americans fear something?

'Reactionary' States Will Intervene

AB282145 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] While some countries outside Africa are working feverishly on a purely Chadian problem, [words indistinct]. It so happens that some reactionary African states are secretly planning to provide soldiers to make use of the large quantity of French and American military materiel supplied for use in Chad. This means that the mercenaries and Zairian intervention forces cannot stand the heat of the war.

These corrupt and rotten regimes cannot openly state their intention for fear of being identified. On the other hand, there are some African states that have courageously stated their stand in the face of the internationalization of the Chadian conflict. Finally, a certain number of other African capitals have thus far maintained a stubborn silence while the military situation escalates in Chad.

Outside Chad itself, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad and the National Liberation Army [ANL] are keeping quiet in the face of the hullabaloo they see in that part of the territory under foreign domination. We would like to make it clear [word indistinct] that whatever the nature of the machinations undertaken by the imperialists and their local lackeys, whatever the quantity of arms sent to Ndjamena, and, finally, whatever the number of mercenaries engaged to fight in the place of the puppet army that has become [word indistinct], nothing will prevent the valiant soldiers and their leaders from pursuing to the end their mission of liberating the Chadian people, for whom they are fighting with determination and for whom they shall be victorious.

Detrimental Effect of Fighting on Economy Noted

AB281730 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Jul (AFP) — Western economic circles in Ndjamena say that the resumption of hostilities between Chadian Government forces and supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei after several months of peace can only have serious consequences for the economic future and development of Chad, which have already been compromised by years of war and disturbances. "At a time when things were starting to improve, they had to resume hostilities," noted a French expatriate whose interests in Chad have already been destroyed twice — during the battles in Ndjamena in 1979, 80, and 82. [as received]

Although there was a progressive and systematic disintegration of the country's economic and administrative apparatus from 1979 to 1982, it is stressed in Ndjamena that from [word indistinct] there was some "small" effort undertaken by the government, which at least had the merit of being there.

According to Frederic Guena, director of the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, which has been reinstalled in Chad, "Hissein Habre wanted to reestablish a uniform administrative system in his country — a prerequisite for any economic recovery." He added, however, that it is obvious that the efficiency of this administration depends on the government's ability to bring and maintain peace throughout the country."

Economic circles in the capital stress that for this impoverished country, where, according to the most reliable estimates, the 4.5 million inhabitants have an average annual income of $100, the task of rebuilding the economy is particularly difficult. The same sources noted that there was a slight but clear recovery in the trade and handicraft sectors, but they blamed the lack of loans for greatly slowing the recovery.

Concerning industrial potential, which is, for the most part, in the southern part of the country and chiefly concerns five companies (the Sonasut sugar factories, the cotton company, Cotton-Chad, the Logone breweries, the Chadian cigarette company, and the Chadian textile company), the recovery is hindered by the difficulties in getting loans. An expert stresses that "resuming the distribution of these bank loans is a prerequisite for the recovery of industrial enterprises and for reorganizing the financial situation of those that have continued to operate."

The state budget for 1983, which was adopted by decree, includes an estimated expenditure of 36.7 billion CFA francs and an estimated income of 8.3 billion CFA francs. The budget deficit is, therefore, 28.5 billion CFA francs and, "since it is a large sum, it worries international financiers," the same expert said.

[Words indistinct] on the contrary emphasizes, however, that the Chadian Government, "which was aware of this situation, exercised strict control over its expenditure." "One must also consider the fact that military expenses have been financed during the past 2 years by resources not included in the budget."

Before the resumption of hostilities, the World Bank was examining the possibility of granting Chad a loan for "economic revival." [Words indistinct] industrial and commercial which signed contracts on the program stipulating the conditions for the revival or expansion of their activities in Chad.

CONGO

Belgian Foreign Minister Sees Sassou-Nguesso

AB281230 Paris AFP in French 0922 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 July (AFP) — Belgian External Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans, who arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday from Luanda (Angola), was received in audience by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on Wednesday evening at the end of his brief visit to the Congo. Following the audience, the Belgian external affairs minister stated that his discussions with the Congolese head of state concerned bilateral relations and the situation in Africa, particularly Chad and Namibia. Mr Tindemans added that the two countries have signed a cooperation agreement and decided to create a Belgian-Congolese joint commission.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the minister stated that Belgium favored a settlement of the conflict by the African countries themselves and by the continent's own institutions.

Concerning Namibia, Mr Tindemans stressed that his country hoped that this territory, which is illegally administered by South Africa, would accede to independence "without any conditions."

During his stay in Brazzaville, Mr Tindemans also held discussions with his Congolese counterpart, Pierre Nze, and Aime Emmanuel Yoka, the minister delegate in charge of cooperation.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Obiang 'Under Pressure' To Execute Coupist

AB281245 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Madrid, July 28 (AFP) — Equatorial Guinea President Teodoro Obiang Nguema said today he was under domestic pressure not to keep a pledg he gave to the Spanish Government to spare an Army sergeant sentenced to death for plotting against him. Lieutenant Colonel Obiang, scheduled to begin a 48-hour visit to Madrid today, said in a filmed interview with Spanish television he would like to find an "intermediate solution" to the "problem" of Sergeant Miko, who took refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo last May and was only handed back to the Equatorial Guinea authorities after they promised not to kill him.

Two lieutenants sentenced with him have already been executed, but Spain wants Sergeant Miko jailed — with guarantees of good treatment — or expelled from the country. Lt. Col. Obiang said the sentence on Sergeant Miko had not been commuted "because arguments must be found to convince the Guinean people."

He acknowledged that the Miko case had "complicated" relations between Spain and its former colony, but said they must return to normal. However, there was also a "lack of understanding" over the question of Spanish aid "which has been

virtually paralysed for two years," and would be the main topic of his talks with Spanish authorities here, he added.

The Madrid newspaper *Ya* today quoted three leaders of the exiled opposition Junta for National Salvation that they would be meeting Lt Col Obiang during his visit. But Severo Moto, Jose Luis Jones and Gabriel Andombe rejected general elections announced recently in Equatorial Guinea without a general amnesty and the legalization of political parties. According to the opposition there are more than 200,000 Equatorial Guinea exiles in Gabon, Cameroon, Nigeria and Spain.

The junta leaders said that Lt Col Obiang seemed to be under strong pressure from a pro-Soviet grouping in his Mongomo clan which was seeking a break with Spain, against his own wishes.

The execution of Sgt Miko would have serious consequences, including a hardening of the regime in Malabo and a threat to the negotiations the exiles were seeking, the opposition leaders said. They considered that Lt Col Obiang was "a president who is being manipulated and does not govern." Spain must take an active role in its former colony's future, they said.

ZAIRE

Field Marshal Mobutu Visits France, Holds Talks

For reportage on the visit of Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to France, including the review of French-Zairian economic relations preceding the upcoming IMF meeting, his comments on Chad, and Zaire's military aid to that country, see the France section of the 28 July Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Visiting Gabonese Delegation

AB281005 Paris AFP in French 1210 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Cotonou, 27 July (AFP) — An official source in Cotonou announced on Wednesday that a Gabonese Government delegation led by Emile Kassa-Mapsi, third deputy prime minister in charge of reforming state and mixed enterprises, has just visited the People's Republic of Benin.

According to the same source, the six-man delegation was received on Tuesday by the Beninese head of state, Colonel Mathieu Kerekou. During the audience, which was also attended by Beninese Foreign Minister Tiamou Adjibade, Mr Kassa-Mapsi delivered a message from Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. He later told the press that the message concerned the 19th OAU summit meeting recently held in Addis Ababa. President Omar Bongo's envoy announced that his country has decided to maintain its candidate for the post of OAU secretary general.

Talking next about the Chadian crisis, the Gabonese deputy prime minister repeated his country's appeal for national reconciliation as a means of enabling "the Chadians to settle their problem themselves and avoid foreign interference." He added that for Libreville, which considers "the team established in Ndjamena to be the legal Government of Chad," one must distinguish between "interference and intervention at the request of the legal government." If the government's legality is being challenged, he concluded, it is up to the Chadians to find a solution to this problem in order to "prevent foreign intervention not requested by the Chadian Government from complicating the situation."

Finally, the Gabonese envoy announced that Beninese Foreign Minister Tiamou Adjibade would be visiting Gabon in the near future.

GHANA

DAILY GRAPHIC Praises Cuban Achievements

AB280925 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The *People's Daily Graphic* writes on the celebration in Cuba of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada fortress on 26 July 1953, an event which initiated the process that led to the success of the Cuban revolution in January 1959. It says under the dynamic leadership of President Fidel Castro, the people have achievements in many fields including medicine, housing, and education. These achievements have become possible through an effective mobilization program. No section of that country is left unorganized. The *Graphic* notes that every Cuban has undergone at least basic military training to help him contribute to the defense of the fatherland.

The paper says in Ghana, as the December revolution faces constant threats of all sorts, the greatest lesson the people can draw from the Cuban experience is that, with determination and hard work, no power on earth can stop a people's popular struggle to shape their destiny. The *Graphic* believes that if Ghanaians are properly organized and mobilized, most of the country's problems will be solved. The people, it maintains, must be put under arms to help in the defense of the nation when the need arises. To the *Graphic*, such an objective lesson from the Cuban revolution is a gift because it realizes that it is only through the sharing of experiences such as Cuba has gone through that all the peoples of the world will become truly free.

NIGERIA

President Shagari Delivers National Address

AB282130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Address to the nation by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, presidential candidate of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] in Lagos on 28 July 1983 — recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow Nigerians: On October 1, 1979, I swore solemnly before God and before you all to defend our new Constitution and to uphold the rule of law without fear or favor. That day, I called on all Nigerians to rise and work with me for the greater glory of our fatherland. I promised to spare no efforts to ensure the maintenance of peace, unity, stability, and progress of this great nation. Today, I am delighted to say that the political objectives of this administration have been fulfilled. All six political parties in Nigeria are now engaged in an electioneering campaign because this administration has maintained peace, unity, and stability. I thank God for his blessing. I also thank you, the good people of Nigeria, for your cooperation. I congratulate you all for helping Nigeria to sustain democracy and the rule of law in spite of occasional difficulties.

On the same October 1, 1979, I made (?broad) reference to the priorities of this administration which are to serve the best interest of Nigeria — to feed and house ourselves better and to educate our children properly so that they can make a fuller contribution to the building of a more modern Nigerian society. I also stated that this administration would help the oppressed people of Africa to regain their freedom and dignity. Dear countrymen, you are living witnesses to the performance of this administration, with special attention to our promises of 1979 which were inspired by the manifesto of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, in the quest for one nation with one destiny. While I again seek your mandate for a second term of office, I consider it necessary to give you a first account of my stewardship.

As soon as I was declared the winner of the 1979 presidential election, I stretched out a hand of fellowship to all the political parties and leaders. Our traditional rulers can also bear witness to the fact that I respect traditional institutions and culture. In pursuit of religious tolerance and cooperation, I invited his

holiness the pope, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, and the chief imam of Mecca to visit Nigeria. I have also invited his majesty the king of Saudi Arabia, but he has not been able to come as (?we expected).

To promote fairness and balance, I have appointed many persons from every state of this federation to such important positions as permament secretaries, ambassadors, chairmen, and members of boards of corporations and other parastatals, and, of course, as ministers, special advisers, special assistants, and so on. No state has been left out in our struggle to give all Nigerians a sense of belonging and participation. Today, the national minimum wage, which is a reflection of our faith and confidence in the Nigerian workers. [as heard] Then, transport allowances are now paid to all categories of workers in the public service. Bicycle and car loans have also been provided as never before. As our economy improves, we shall further endeavor to enhance the welfare of our workers and the other public servants so that they can all benefit from our resources and the fruit of their labor.

As your president, I took serious notice of the agonies of some families and areas in Nigeria who were directly affected by some drastic political and military changes in our recent history. I thought that they required (?implicit) intervention and compensations at various levels. I refer particularly to the unfortunate civil war and the events of February 1976. At the appropriate time, I ordered the release of some detainees and subsequently accepted the absolution of some Nigerian personalities who otherwise were not free to enter or leave Nigeria without hindrance.

Today, Nigeria is the only country in Africa without political detainees, without involuntary exiles, and without political prisoners. These are a few examples of the way and manner this administration has tried to promote dialogue and harmony, national reconciliation, and progress in our open democracy. I pledge to continue to follow this path of honor when reelected by you, the good people of Nigeria.

My fellow countrymen, let me now turn to programs beginning with food and shelter, which together constitute the symbol of the NPN. I promised, during my nationwide broadcast on the eve of my inauguration as the president in 1979, to establish a federal ministry of housing and environment. Through these efforts, more than 40,000 housing units have been built — 2,000 in every state in the federation plus Abuja. In phase two of our national housing program, additional 30,000 housing units of two to three bedrooms are being built. More than 800 housing units have been completed at Alaja and it runs from 1,800 annually. One thousand, two hundred and fifty housing units have been commissioned at Ajaokuta. Work is progressing on phases two and three at Ajaokuta comprising 1,000 and 6,500 units respectively and for an additional 4,000 housing units at Alaja. Through the Federal Mortgage Bank, many of our citizens are now acquiring their own houses. Also, the Federal Housing Authority is actively present in every state of the federation. You will permit me to say, therefore, that the commitment of the NPN to shelter is now manifest for all to see.

This must be the place to speak about Abuja, which in itself is a gigantic housing program. Over 5,500 housing units have been constructed. There is an international airport, an airport expressway, an ultra-modern expressway, and a ring road. The Jaji Dam is in full operation and the lower (Osman) Dam is under construction. Power supply is available in areas one and two of the [name indistinct] District. The Federal Government administrative complex is now operative. Three five-star hotels are under construction. Indeed, Abuja is a reality. For all these, let me thank the people and workers of Abuja for their cooperation and at once congratulate all political party leaders for attending the 22d anniversary of Nigeria's independence celebrations held at Abuja, thus indicating our drive for a new and unifying capital for the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

At this point, let me dwell on the all important green revolution. We believe that a nation which cannot feed itself is not really free and that agriculture is a fundamental base for the diversification of our economy. To this end, this administration has revitalized the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, and 11 river basin authorities. More energy, more skills, and more finance have been pumped into them to enhance massive food production. The good results are beginning to show in terms of more grain, more irrigation projects and dams, increased control of erosion, and improvement of soil facilities, and so on.

Today for example, for the first time in recent history, maize is in excess production. No longer will it be imported by this country. As I said earlier, the maize and the house constitute the emblem of our great party, the NPN, which again seeks your vote. I am proud to predict that by 1985, Nigeria will be self-sufficient in food production.

The green revolution is also an exercise in systematic rural development. It is not a city affair, but it helps to reduce urban migration. The prime targets of this revolution are the farmers who constitute over 70 percent of our population. I salute their positive contribution to the green revolution. On our part, we gave loans to small-scale farmers, improved their skills, supplied fertilizers and the insecticides. We have also encouraged middle-scale and large-scale farming, livestock, poultry, and fish production by offering loans, tractors, and so on. Not long from now, importation of major food items including rice, will be a thing of the past. We want to use the benefit of science and technology to help Nigerian farmers to exploit God's bounties for our general use and to make Nigeria self-reliant and great.

Now may I speak on qualitative and functional education? As you know, seven federal universities of technology have been established at Bauchi, (Afgadi), Yola, Owerri, Minna, Abeokuta, and Akure. Presently, every state in Nigeria has a federal university. We have also established several polytechnic institutes and colleges of education. Equipment has been supplied to many schools throughout the country. Consistent with our promise, a new Ministry of Science and Technology which coordinates and decides on technological programs has been established, and a new national policy on education has been set in motion.

On July 22, 1983, I signed into law the National Open University Act. This long-awaited university will give place to higher education to all those who cannot find places in the traditional universities, and to all who because of family and other personal

obligations are unable to pursue a full-time, conventional university education. This open university will provide opportunities to all, including housewives, workers, and peasants.

These are practical expressions of qualitative and functional education. In addition, the NPN Manifesto 1983 has pledged to make education free at all levels. We always move step-by-step, and, by the grace of God, we shall succeed in improving the qualities and functions of education and also provide free education at all levels in Nigeria, a strong moral [word indistinct]. A nation without a soul is like a body without a mind.

You remember that I have called for ethical revolution following the rapid decline of moral values in Nigeria since the First Republic. Our society is in search of moral discipline and a better attitude toward work. We must begin to think anew about honor, honesty, and duty to the nation as opposed to avarice, tribalism, and corruption. This is why a national ethical reorientation committee was set up. It has recently submitted its report and the Federal Government will shortly publish a white paper outlining our course of action in this very important matter.

For the sound mind and a better attitude to work, liked by Nigerians, Nigeria will certainly attain full greatness.

Nigeria has been in quest of technological and industrial development for many years, especially for iron and steel development. Due to the importance of this aspect of our program, I appointed a Cabinet minister for steel development to report directly to me while cooperating fully with the Federal Ministry of Industry. In this way, he was able to pull the steel mill projects out of the drawing boards where they had been stalemated for over 7 years. He opted for immediate action, knowing that steel development is critical to the rapid industrialization of Nigeria. I am happy to report to the nation that five steel mills are now in operation at Alaja in Bendel State, Ajaokuta in Kwara State, Jos in Plateau State, Oshogbo in Oyo State, and Sekona in Kaduna State.

We are trying to build more steel plants in different parts of the country. As a matter of principle, we shall ensure that the siting of these projects covers the different parts of the country. This is consistent with our policy of even development.

Side by side with the industrial takeoff, is the need for effective transport, communications, and radio networks. Therefore, this administration has expanded existing airports and provided them navigational (?aids). New airports are under construction for [word indistinct] at Akure in Ondo State, Owerri in Imo State, Makurdi in Benue State, Minna in Niger State, Bauchi in Bauchi State, Kaduna in Kaduna State, and Onitsha in Anambra State. Only a few days ago, the new international airport at Calabar in Cross Rivers State was commissioned. Also, we built three new sea and river ports at Sapele in Bendel State and Onitsha in Anambra State respectively, and a deep water ocean terminal is under construction at Bonny in Rivers State.

We have built more than 1,600 km of new roads while constructing, rehabilitating, and maintaining the old ones. We have commissioned about 30 new automatic telephone exchanges and provided about 80,000 additional telephone lines, and commissioned over 2,500 telex printing services.

Let us now consider the question of law and order. In the First Republic, there was a breakdown of law and order leading to military rule. During the middle of the era, there was a civil war; thus, it became our duty in the Second Republic to maintain law and order in an era of a new presidential democracy. On the other hand, we inherited the problems of Chad and Cameroon from our predecessors. In short, within our territory and around our borders, there were serious security problems. The situation was deteriorating and required a cautious but (?firm) approach.

From 1980 till 1983, we encouraged the recruitment of about 7,000 new police personnel. We vitalized an effective mobile police force and provided the necessary equipment. The Armed Forces were reorganized and room was made for the implementation of the constitutional provision of (?federal territories). It is a fact that there has been a decrease in disorder and lawlessness in Nigeria in the last two years. In this connection, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the loyalty and service of our security forces, and will also seize this opportunity to appeal to all the good people of Nigeria to give them utmost cooperation, particularly during this electioneering campaign period. I must here assure them of the resolve of this administration to look after their welfare.

So let us all resolve for a free and fair election — free of violence, free of bitterness and rancor. We must always remember that in the forthcoming week, democracy is on trial here in Nigeria. All hands should be on deck to make a success of the forthcoming elections and to place in office the right man and the right party. You will agree with me that what Nigeria needs for the maintenance and promotion of peace, unity, stability, and even development is a broad-based national party.

With the due humility, I beg to submit that the NPN is the only truly national party and the most democratic party in Nigeria. The election results of 1979 proved this point. The NPN is in control of the Federal Government and seven state governments. In every state of the federation, the NPN was either first or second, except in Lagos where the NPN was third in 1979. As I go 'round Nigeria in the course of the current political campaigns, I am satisfied (?with this fact). (?In every hamlet), every city, and town, the NPN has come to stay, and the NPN is moving forward in its mission of one nation with one destiny. In the strong belief that the NPN is the best party for Nigeria, I urge you most sincerely to vote for this party of peace, this great party which stands for law and order, for social justice, and [evenly distributed] development.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is with deep sorrow that I must now touch upon the painful subject of austerity. After so many glorious achievements within the last 4 years, it is certainly painful that this nation is visited by austerity. Austerity — the worldwide phenomenon following the current pattern of global economic recession. Every government, every state, and every leader in the world is now engaged with this problem of recession. There is no nation on this earth that has not been engulfed by this terrible (?impact). For example, even in the highly industrialized nations, the powerful country of America, the unemployment figure has reached the 12 million mark, and in Britain it has passed the 3 million mark. The proportion of inflation and joblessness in England, France, West Germany, Japan, Brazil,

Mexico, and India, are really alarming. Back home in Africa, the situation is even worse. Take a look at our sister states on the continent and you can feel greater pains for our brothers and sisters in Africa who do not have the benefit of the natural and (?human) resources bestowed upon Nigeria. I must say that in comparison with such countries, we in Nigeria have some cause to thank God that we have not been as severely hit as they by the deadly blow of global recession and oil glut.

After critically examining the world economic situation, I went to the National Assembly in 1982 to tell them the truth. I told them that until the global oil glut Nigeria was doing quite well. They were informed that the oil glut was neither of our making nor was it the design of this administration. The National Assembly was briefed on the necessity for the survival of Nigeria despite the glut. In this process, I presented a bill for economic stabilization of Nigeria. This bill was passed unanimously without any dissent in the National Assembly where all political parties are clearly represented. The representatives of the people accepted my proposals for economic stabilization, otherwise known as austerity measures. All were in agreement that in a situation of much reduced resources, some sacrifice was called for from all Nigerians and some belt-tightening was inevitable if we were to save the nation. Promptly, I signed the bill into law. Until the current political campaign, nobody criticized these laws. Even our fiercest critics and opponents commended this administration for this bold act of courage and determination to manage the economy, cut our coat according to our cloth, and plan for a better tomorrow.

But today things are somewhat different. Some people have gone to town raising fire and brimstone over the austerity situation. All sorts of things are being said against this administration for taking the inevitable step of imposing austerity measures, particularly for luxury consumer items. I have listened to all of this, and I have read what they say about economic stabilization. Most unfortunately, there have been no new proposals (?that have come) from any of these critics wherever they may be. I, therefore, appeal to all and sundry, to bear the temporary pains of austerity with calm, knowing that I will lift the austerity any time from now. When the economy improves, when oil sales rise, when we increase export of commodities, and we improve our foreign exchange earning capacity, austerity will go. Be assured that I will cease to operate the Economic Stabilization Act the very second it becomes unnecessary to maintain it. It will not be too long, for the economy is already showing signs of improvement. There is considerable stability in oil sales and prices. More essential goods are coming in daily. Local industries have been provided with much needed raw materials and production is rising steadily. By the grace of God, the bane will soon be off, and we can all return proudly to a new era of material (?sufficiency).

Dear fellow Nigerians, I see the coming of a greater Nigeria. The horizon is bright, but as I have said earlier, you should vote for the right men in the right party all the way. NPN is that party which is determined to maximize the general welfare of the people. As the presidential flag bearer of the NPN, I pledge to execute the promises and programs made in the NPN Manifesto 1983. No stone will be left unturned to implement every single item on that national agenda of the NPN.

You might wish to know that no other political party in Nigeria has produced a complete manifesto. In fact, some have produced none at all. In other words, they either know that they will fail or have no real program of action for Nigeria. They do not take you serious. Do not take them serious. In other words, vote the NPN, which takes you serious. A vote for NPN is a vote for one Nigeria, peaceful, virile, and democratic. Once more, thank you all, the good people of Nigeria, for your support and your encouragement. I urge each and every one of you to pray for our nation and our citizens. I urge you to give me another chance to serve you and our dear nation. This is the path of honor. Peace be to all Nigerians and glory to our fatherland. Thank you and God bless you all.

Shagari on 'Peaceful Atmosphere' in Country

AB290035 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has contended that due to the rate of peace that prevailed in the country over the past 5 years, life has been abundant for all. Speaking in a special radio Nigeria-Kaduna program in Nigeria, Alhaji Shehu believed that the country has never witnessed such tranquillity in the history of its existence. According to him, peace is the most vital ingredient for the socioeconomic development of any nation. He said since the inception of this administration, individual freedom has also been maintained. Alhaji Shehu was of the view that the peaceful atmosphere plus individual freedom culminated into the success of the Second Republic. The president observed that it was also due to the peaceful atmosphere (?prevailing) in the country that success was recorded in our economic affairs to the envy of many detractors.

People Injured, Vehicles Burned in NPN-NPP Clash

AB290030 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] About 10 vehicles belonging to both the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] and the NPP [Nigerian People's Party] were set ablaze when fighting broke out 2 days ago between supporters of the two parties at Nkor junction near Onitsha, Anambra State. A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA correspondent at the scene of the incident reports that many people were injured, and bottles and other missiles were freely used. No deaths were, however, reported.

The fighting — or the fight — broke out when NPP supporters in Governor Nwobodo's entourage and NPN supporters in Chief Emeka Ojukwu's convoy met at the junction and started exchanging abuses. [Words indistinct] has met the representatives of the parties in an appeal for calm at these rallies.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Gabonese Delegation 27 July

AB281100 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] The recent OAU summit held in Addis Ababa and the Chadian issue were the main points discussed during the audience that President Eyadema granted this morning in Lome to a Gabonese delegation headed by Emile Kassa-Mapsi, the deputy prime minister in charge of public service and administrative reform, who delivered a message to General Gnassingbe Eyadema from President Bongo. Also included among the delegation were: Ekoumba Okwato Kwatege, the Gabonese president's adviser on political and diplomatic affairs, and Ogoulo Mezou, the Gabonese president's adviser on African and international affairs. Following the audience, the delegation's leader, Kassa-Mapsi, made the following statement to the press:

[Begin recording] [Kassa-Mapsi] I am very happy to have been received by President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning, to whom I delivered a personal message from the Gabonese president, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. I was accompanied by two of his advisers, namely, Okoumba Okwato Kwatenge, who is his adviser on political and diplomatic affairs, and Ogoulo Mezou, the adviser for African and international affairs. As I just said, I am here to deliver a personal message from President Bongo. The message concerns the 19th OAU summit, which took place in Addis Ababa. President Bongo reaffirmed his gratitude to President Eyadema for the firm, clear, and unequivocal support which he provided to Gabon when Gabon presented a candidate for the post of OAU secretary general. President Bongo informed President Eyadema that, in addition to maintaining its candidacy, Gabon and its people are also maintaining the same candidate, namely, Okoumba Okwatege, adviser to the Gabonese head of state on political and diplomatic affairs and a member of my delegation.

Naturally, we also discussed certain aspects of the African political situation with President Eyadema, especially the relations which African states could establish on the international scene as a means of promoting the overall interests of our continent.

[Unidentified reporter] Gabon participated in the recent OAU Bureau meeting devoted to Chad. The Bureau made decisions on the restoration of peace to that country. What, in your opinion, are the chances that these decisions made by the OAU will be implemented?

[Kassa-Mapsi] As you know, we appealed to the OAU Bureau, of which Gabon is a member, to seek ways to put an end to the hostilities and to the interference in the domestic affairs of Chad. These are conditions that would lead to peace in that country. This is the only thing the OAU can do because we believe that the problems in Chad must be solved by the Chadians themselves. What we can do is help our Chadian brothers create the conditions that will enable them to solve their problems without foreign interference. We must also not forget, as far as we are concerned, that we are committed to legality. There is a legal government ruling Chad. On the international scene, that government is recognized by the OAU, the United Nations, and the conference of the nonaligned countries. Therefore, it is a reality we must take into account and a factor which we must take into consideration. Our government is taking measures to ensure Chad's territorial integrity and independence. We believe that it is normal for our government to take steps and search for ways that will enable it to accomplish this mission. [end recording]

ANGOLA

50 Reportedly Killed in Train Bombing

MB281332 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The murderous executioner's hand of the destabilizing policy of international imperialism and South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola has once again caused the loss of lives of civilians, who the day before yesterday were traveling on a passenger train along the Luena-Luao route in Moxico Province. Fifty people lost their lives, and 210 were injured when a passenger train detonated an explosive device placed on the rails some 16 km from the provincial capital of Moxico on Tuesday. The derailment of the locomotive took place at 0820. Most of the wounded were taken from the scene of the accident to Luena hospital in Luena.

This outrageous crime by armed bandits, financed by the racist regime of South Africa, is within the framework of the policy of destabilization carried out by Pretoria against civilian and economic targets inside Angolan territory. It is also aimed at intimidating the people with the objective of reducing their support for the victorious counteroffensive which the Angolan armed forces are waging against the puppets to the north of the country.

UNITA Claims Casualties Military

MB290725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The Angolan resistance movement, UNITA, says no trains in the country are used for civilian transport anymore, and that the dead and injured in the derailment on the Benguella line in northern Angola must therefore have been military or paramilitary personnel.

It was reported earlier that 50 people had died in the derailment and that about 210 had been injured when the train hit a UNITA landmine. UNITA says the blame rests on the Marxist government in Luanda and its Cuban or Soviet allies. UNITA spokesmen in Washington say the organization intends putting the Benguela line out of operation completely, and that it is consistently taking control of more and more towns along the route.

MOZAMBIQUE

Resistance Leader Denies S. African Support

MB281635 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, says the government of President Samora Machel is close to final collapse, and that forces of the movement are poised to make a decisive attack.

Mr Dhlakama has told a foreign journalist that the population of Mozambique is supporting the movement enthusiastically. Forces of the movement are not far from the capital, Maputo. He said that nine of the country's ten provinces are at war, as he put it, and that this meant that four-fifths of the population is not under government control.

Mr Dhlakama has denied that the forces of the Mozambique National Resistance movement are supported by South Africa. He said South African involvement in the Mozambique economy and an exchange of information between the two countries indicates South African support for the present government.

NAMIBIA

Republican Party Agrees To Join Council

MB281354 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The Republican Party [RP] of South-West Africa has come out strongly in favor of participation in the council of state. The RP is the white party in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA]. At its congress in Windhoek, the party decided unanimously that while a body such as the council of state had its drawbacks, the existing political dispensation could not continue indefinitely. Every opportunity should be used to bring about peaceful change. The leader of the RP, Mr Mudge, said nothing could do more damage to the territory than keeping the political status quo in limbo.

The administrator general, Dr van Niekerk, is still discussing participation in the council with the political parties, and there is still no indication of when the council of state, which was proclaimed last week, will be established.

The congress was of the opinion that the council of state at least offered the people of South-West Africa an opportunity to have some say in the central government. It also enabled them to convey to the South African Government what their requirements were as far as the management of the territory was concerned.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Windhoek that certain political parties in South-West Africa are holding talks on a multiparty conference as an alternative to the council of state. Mr Mudge said at the RP Congress yesterday that the DTA would give such a conference its serious consideration if the council of state failed.

ZAMBIA

Angola's Dos Santos Begins Official Visit

MB281259 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has arrived in Zambia for a 4-day state visit during which he is scheduled to officially open this year's agricultural and commercial show in Lusaka on Saturday. The Angolan leader, leading a 15-man delegation, was met at the Lusaka International Airport by President and Mama Kaunda, Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba and Mrs Mulemba, Prime Minister and Mrs

Mundia, the secretary of state for defense and security, Grey Zulu and Mrs Zulu, member of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, senior party and government leaders, and Angolan residents in Lusaka.

Before departure for State House the Angolan president inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Zambian Army and watched performances by different culture dance troupes. This afternoon Comrade dos Santos will visit President Kaunda's former house in (Tselonje), lay a wreath at the freedom statue along Independence Avenue, and address the Second Extraordinary National Council of the United National Independence Party at about 1600. He will later in the evening attend a private dinner at State House.

Kaunda Party's Only Candidate for Presidency
MB290723 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] President Kaunda is prepared to stand as the sole presidential candidate for the forthcoming party general conference nominations. The announcement was made by the chairman of the party's publicity and elections subcommittee, (Bob Lichana), shortly before President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola addressed the National Council. Mr (Lichana) says the president's indication follows an appeal by the National Council which he said was endorsing the (?sentimental dimension) to retain Dr Kaunda as president.

ZIMBABWE

Finance Minister Presents 1983-84 Budget
MB281840 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, this afternoon presented the 1983-84 budget in Parliament. Comrade Chidzero said the budget will this year amount to 2.85 billion dollars, and this would be 39 million dollars more than last year.

He said in order to obtain the revenue for the new budget, the government had proposed a number of measures. Comrade Chidzero said company tax has been increased from 15 to 20 percent, and this is expected to yield 10 million dollars. Income tax has been increased from 15 to 20 percent and this is expected to yield 80 million dollars. Sales tax on consumer goods has been increased from 19 to 23 percent, and this will affect such commodities as records, films, beer, spirits, tobacco, cosmetics, and toothpaste, and this will take effect from 1 August 1983.

The minister also announced the introduction of a low-level income tax which will affect all those earning more than 100 dollars a month. He said employers will be asked to deduct the 3.5 percent of the taxable income, and this form of taxation is expected to yield some 9 million dollars.

Customs duty has been increased by 5 percent, and the government is expected to earn about 47 million dollars. Excise duty has been increased to 15 percent.

There will also be a tax on remittance of fees from abroad. The minister said the government will offer concessions to companies that offer training or establish training institutions.

Comrade Chidzero said he is aware that these amounts [words indistinct] by the government. However, he said those are needed in order to forestall any shortfalls caused by world economic recession and the drought now affecting the country. He called on every Zimbabwean not to be discouraged by the state of our economy in the last year.